The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY JULY 18, 1907. NO. 28.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS
AT THE
Farmers National Bank.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.

Will be Held at Columbia Park and Will be a Grand Event.

August 24th, and Columbia park is the time and place selected for the Odd Fellows' picnic embracing the counties of Montour and Columbia.

The picnic promises to be one of the most important and largely attended Odd Fellows' event shat has ever taken place in either of the two counties. Grand Master, B. H. Hart, of Harrisburg, will be present and deliver an address. The lodges of Danville, Bloomsburg, Berwick and Millville have each arranged to be present with a band. It is worthy of note that of the 137,600 Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania 2000 live in Montour and Columbia counties.

A New Job for Scarlet.

Likely to Become Attorney for the New State Railway Commission.

The State organization is planning to obtain control of the State Railroad commission, created by the recent legislature, through personal efforts of Governor Stuart. But the governor is said to be wary, and it is doubtful if he will even consider the bosses when he makes the appointments which will not be until late in the fall, since the act does not go into effect until next January.

The prospects are that James Scarlet, chief counsel for the capitol probers, will be invited by the governor to become attorney for the commission. Stuart has great respect for the honesty, integrity and ability of Scarlet, and it is said, he has about made up his mind to ask him to take this place. He believes that this selection would at once inspire public confidence in the commission and show that it is not controlled by the corporations or politicians.—*Hazleton Standard.*

BOMBOY'S MARKET.

The changes at Frank Bomboy's meat market, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, are completed, and the room is now occupied. There is nothing in this section that compares with it. The ceiling is of stamped metal, the counter is of tiling, with a heavy white marble top, the refrigerator has tiling in front, and the frame for the meat hooks back of the counter is of oak. It will compare with the best in the cities.

Bomboy's market is well kept, with a selection of meats that includes everything that can be had in that line. The place is as neat and clean as a pin, and is cooled by electric fans. Mr. Bomboy's success in business is well deserved, as he has always tried to meet the wants of the public. His son Paul is in charge, and customers always receive courteous treatment. Bomboy's market is a credit to the town.

Bishop Bowman 90 Years Old.

Bishop Bowman, the oldest bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, on Monday celebrated his 90th birthday. The bishop is now retired and makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Caldwell, the wife of the first vice president of the D. L. & W. Railroad company, at Orange, New Jersey.

Bishop Bowman was born at Briar Creek, this side of Berwick, and is well known among the Methodists of this section.

THOMAS GORREY.

Thomas Gorrey died on Wednesday afternoon after an illness of several months with Bright's disease. He was confined to his bed for the past three weeks. He was born in New York in 1848, and seven years later moved to Centralia with his parents, where he worked as a slate picker in a colliery. He attended night school, and subsequently the Millville Academy. In 1868 he engaged with John S. Sterner as carpenter's apprentice, and in 1885 he began contracting as a builder. He erected a number of the industrial plants in Bloomsburg, and was at one time largely engaged in building.

He married Miss Emma Sterner, and the following children, with the mother survive: Thomas, of Milton; Mrs. J. P. McNally, of Milton; Mrs. R. E. Moran, of Chicago; John J., Kathryn, Frances, Helen and Mary, of Bloomsburg. Four brothers and two sisters, all residing at Omaha, Nebraska, also survive.

The funeral will be held at St. Columba's Church on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, with high mass, Rev. J. R. Murphy officiating.

MRS. RICHARD STILES DEAD.

Mrs. Amanda Stiles, wife of Richard Stiles, of Secane, Delaware county, died at her home on Monday afternoon, after an illness of about a week. She was born in New Jersey, and was the second wife of Mr. Stiles. They resided in Bloomsburg for some years while Mr. Stiles was steward of the Normal School, and had many friends here. Mrs. Stiles was an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church.

She is survived by her husband; two daughters, Ethel and Evelyn, and the following step-children: Mrs. W. H. Brooke, of Bloomsburg; L. B. Stiles, of Benton; Mrs. Henry Waters and Mrs. Alvira Waters, of Atalissa, Iowa; Mrs. Jose Wilkinson, of Pueblo, Colorado.

CLEAN SWEEP SALE.

Hartman's Clean Sweep Sale is now at high tide, and the crowds that are visiting the store daily are evidence of the fact that these sales are very popular. A great variety of goods is offered at exceedingly low prices. It is not a stock of cheap stuff put in specially for this occasion, but a clean up of genuine regular stock from the shelves. The sale is under the direction of Mr. Wood of Philadelphia, an expert in this line, who has had charge of similar semi-annual sales at Hartman's for several years past.

There are some big opportunities in this clean sweep sale. Don't miss them.

Prof. Angelo Heilprin, the intrepid little man who explored Mont Pelee during its activity a few years ago, and who has had a world wide reputation as a scientist, died Wednesday morning in New York. It was he more than any other man who influenced Congress to adopt the Panama route for the Isthmian canal in preference to the Nicaraguan. He was an athority on volcanic activity. A great many will remember the interesting lecture he gave at the Normal School two years ago, which was entertaining and instructive.

The congregation and Sunday school of St. Paul's Church are spending the day at Columbia Park.

On The Basis of

Careful and Conservative Management

The Bloomsburg National Bank

Invites Your Business.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

Wm. H. Hidlay, Cashier. A. Z. Schoch, President.

A DANVILLE TRAGEDY.

Last Thursday morning a young woman named Agnes H. Garger was killed by falling from the automobile of Fred Owen, of Danville, while coming from the Oak Tree Inn, at about 1:30 o'clock in the morning. She was a member of a carnival company that was showing in Danville, and went out with Owen after the performance. Another young woman of the company went to the same place with Harry Cromwell in the latter's car.

Owen stated before the coroner's jury that after coming around a sharp curve on a hill he missed the girl. Stopping his car he went back a little way, and found her unconscious, having fallen on her head on a stone, and her skull was crushed. He brought her to Danville, but she was dead before he reached there.

All efforts to find any relatives in this country have failed. The girl was an Austrian, and that is all that could be learned. Her trunk was traced to a warehouse in New York, but the latter people refuse to give it up or to open it until an administrator has been appointed. Something may be found in it that will give a clue to her home and family. She joined the carnival troupe at Mahanoy City a couple of weeks before, through a New York Agency.

The remains were buried in Danville at Mr. Owen's expense.

DESIRABLE FURNITURE.

Among the desirable goods to be sold at the Judge Elwell residence on Saturday, July 20th at 1 o'clock p. m. are the following:

Parlor Suit of sofa and 6 upholstered chairs;

A large walnut extension dining table, opens 18 feet; 6 walnut cane seat dining chairs; a walnut sideboard;

A large walnut mirror on carved stand, and about 7 feet high;

Five marble top center tables;

A walnut library table;

Three bed room suits, each 3 pieces, marble top bureaus and washstands; mattresses, bolsters, pillows;

Two sofas, cane seat chairs, rockers, stands;

Walnut commode;

Walnut leaf table, carved legs;

Iron hall hat rack;

Brussels carpet, 24 feet by 15 feet, 10 inches, containing 48 yards;

Curtains, curtain poles;

Turkish bath cabinet, nearly new;

Lawn mower, Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, grind stone, garden utensils; screen doors;

Gilt band china dinner set, stoneware, silverware, crockery, tinware, &c.

Sale will begin at 1 o'clock.

Terms, five dollars and under, cash; three months' credit will be given on all sales over five dollars, purchaser to give satisfactory security.

Goods can be left in the house until Monday, if desired.

NEW STATE CHAIRMAN.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee in Harrisburg on Wednesday, Senator George M. Dimeling, of Clearfield, was unanimously elected State Chairman, and Hon. B. F. Myers, Treasurer. Every county but two was represented. It was a very harmonious meeting. John G. Harman was present and made a short speech in his customary happy manner.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered of record by Recorder Miller:

James C. Brown to Robert W. Gift for a house and lot of ground situate on Seventh street in the town of Bloomsburg; consideration $950.

Joseph W. Patterson and wife to Mary Fox for 62 acres of land in Mount Pleasant township; consideration $1550.

Shopshey Karnowsky to Sarah Freedman for eighty acres of land in Benton township.

Pulaski Mahlon Hamlin and wife to Harry Stewart for house and lot in Catawissa; consideration $1700.

C. H. Berry and wife to H. B. Dodson for lot of ground on Garfield avenue, Berwick; consideration $400.

American Car and Foundry Co. to Edward Fertile for house and lot on South avenue, West Berwick; consideration $1550.

C. A. Kreamer and Mertie Kreamer to Thomas Mordan for 184 acres and 74 perches of land in Madison township; consideration $7500.

Max Rosenfeld and Pauline Rosenfeld to Jacob M. Coblentz for lot of ground on Freas avenue, West Berwick; consideration $500.

Berwick Land and Improvement Co. to Max Rosenfeld for lots Nos. 1522 and 1523 on Freas avenue, West Berwick; consideration $700.

J. C. Eves and John Eves to W. J. Eckman for lot in Millville; consideration $800.

J. N. Webb and wife to Hannah J. Yoder for lot of ground in West Berwick; consideration $2400.

J. S. Grimes and wife to Anna C. Heddens for lot of ground on Iron street, Bloomsburg; consideration $250.

Edwards Bros. to C. W. Shannon and E. D. Vandine for nine acres of land in Benton township, whereon is erected a grist mill, two dwelling houses, etc.; consideration $4800.

Jos. Deppen to J. S. Grimes for lot of ground situate on Iron street, Bloomsburg; consideration $250.

J. H. Fahringer and wife to Otto F. Hower for lot of ground in Berwick; consideration $400.

S. C. Creasy and wife to Frank P. McBride for lot of ground on Catherine street, Bloomsburg; consideration $100.

Amelia Slayman, executrix, to Thomas Berger for 100 acres of land in Cleveland township; consideration $234.

R. S. Aucker and wife to Jos. Kessler and wife for 100 acres of land in Cleveland township; consideration $466.

Henry Pfahler to Chas. Pfahler for lot of ground at corner of South and Third streets, Catawissa; consideration $125.

C. P. Pfahler and wife to D. J. Finkelstein for lot of ground on the corner of South and Third streets, Catawissa; consideration $900.

H. V. Hower and wife to George W. Hetler for lot of ground in Mifflinville; consideration $600.

The Tabernacle Church of Christ to the Good Will Fire Co. for lot of ground on Fourth street, Bloomsburg; consideration $1000.

J. W. Sitler and wife to Ernest Lanning for lot No. 270 in Duval Dickson's plot of lots in Briarcreek township; consideration $200.

The job department of this office continues to be crowded with orders, but our facilities enable us to turn out work promptly. One job now nearly completed has taken over a ton of paper.

1/4 OFF
REGULAR PRICE
ON ALL
FANCY SUMMER SUITS!

THE SAME

REDUCTION ON

STRAW HATS

BEN GIDDING
Clothier, Hatter and Haberdasher.

Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

3 Per Cent. Interest
Paid on Time Deposits

At a meeting of representatives of the undersigned Banks of Bloomsburg, held July 1st, 1907, it was decided to allow interest on time deposits at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Subject to the rules governing Savings or Interest bearing Deposits.

First National Bank

Farmers National Bank

Bloomsburg National Bank

NO VACATION FOR TEDDYTOWN STORK.

Fifteen Babies In Two Weeks To Six Couples Is Town's Proud Record

Town Creek, Ala., July 18.—Because fifteen babies have been born to six couples here in the last two weeks petition has been made to the postal authorities at Washington to postal authorities at Wastington to have the name of this village changed to Teddytown. President Roosevelt has been notified of the tremendous increase in the birth rate. Here is the record:

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. King, twins—a boy and a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Jeffreys, triplets—two girls and a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brackin, triplets—two girls and a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Terry, two boys.

Mr and Mrs. John Jackson, triplets—all boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shumate, twin boys.

Town Creek has a population of 280.

M'CREA ON WITNESS STAND.

P. R. R. President Says Low Rates Don't Make Traffic.

Philadelphia, July 16.—James McCrea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, stood up for the commuter when called to the stand in the company's suit to test the constitutionality of the two cent a mile law, which goes into effect October 1.

He said that it is unjust to make a person who uses the railroad two,

JAMES MCCREA.

ce or four times a day pay as gh a rate as the man who uses it nce or twice a year.

This statement caused the City Solicitor, J. Howard Gendell, in cross examination to ask Mr. McCrea whether the company would raise the rates on surburban traffic if the new law is sustained by the court.

"Yes, that will have to be done," replied Mr. McCrea.

He did not say what the extent of the increase will be or whether it will approach the maximum figure of two cents a mile.

EIGHT KILLED ON BATTLESHIP.

Thirteen Others Terribly Hurt and Several Are Dying.

Boston, July 17.—Swathed in flame that flashed from 200 pounds of powder, twenty-one officers and men of the United States battleship Georgia, shortly before noon Monday, were burned so terribly that six of them died on the way to Charlestown Navy Yard, two died in the naval hospital and thirteen were dying or injured so dangerously that only skilled surgery could save them. The fearful flare of powder, a swift burning rather than an explosion, occurred in the after superimposed turret in the course of target practice with the eight-inch guns. A spark fell on one of two bags of 100 pounds each which a loader was about to slip into one of the guns. The loader and two other seamen saw the bag smouldering in time to throw themselves on their faces and escape mortal hurt, but none of the others had time to make a step before the whole turret was a fiery furnace, in which they were wellnigh incinerated. For a time which none of them could estimate the twenty-one men were in a flood of flame that enveloped them from head to foot. Those caught in the act of in-breathing were doomed as surely as if plunged into a mass of molten metal. All the others were so close to instant death it amazed the survivors any single man of them got out of the place alive. Yet of the thirteen still living in Chelsea Hospital it was believed by physicians several would outlive their injuries, though science could not say any man was sure to recover.

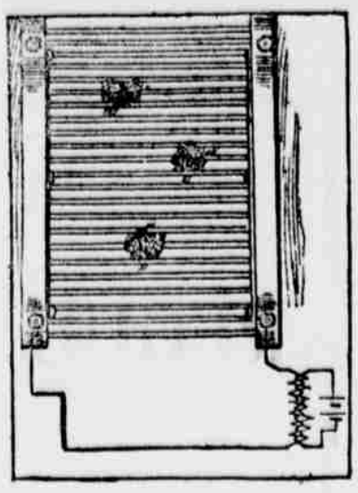
Immediately upon learning the details of the accident, Capt. McCrea notified Rear-Admiral Thomas, who ordered a board to examine into the causes of the accident.

One belief is that a spark from the discharge of the after turret guns floated back into the turret through a gun port and settled on the powder cases. Another theory is that the spark that caused the trouble came from the smokestacks of the ship, and floated through the gun ports. That a floating spark caused the disaster seemed evident to naval men, but there is doubt as to whether it was from a gun or a smokestack.

FLIES ELECTROCUTED.

Novel Way to Get Rid of These Troublesome Insects.

If you can't kill bugs with sticky flypaper or poisonous powders, try electricity. This electrocution of insects is the recommendation of a New York man, and has been officially approved by societies to prevent cruelty to animals. He has in-



ELECTROCUTES FLIES.

vented a contrivance entirely efficient for this purpose, which is simple and durable, with no complicated mechanism to get out of order. As shown in the accompanying illustration, the invention embodies a grid or screen of parallel wires alternately postive and negative and charged with electricity. A fly alighting on th grid or attempting to walk upon and touching the adjacent wires will be electrocued as it were, and fall dead from the trap. The device is composed of two bars of wood, between which extend strips of brass. Live wires connect with a source of electricley of sufficient power to effect the electrocution of insects. Th common house fly is readily attracted to anything bright or shiny, avoiding dark and dull objects. Hence it may be found advisable to place the traps near a window.

Old-Time Smokers.

Although the present universal habit of smoking is of comparatively recent date, the use of tobacco was carried on to a great excess when it was first introduced. The old-time citizens smoked even in church. All such offenders were solemnly excommunicated by Urban VIII. in 1624 an again by InnocentXII. in 1690, when the practice seems to have extended to Rome itself. There was William Breedonfi too, vicar of Thornton, England, "a profound divine and absolutely the most polite person for nativities in that age," of whom the astrologer Lilly says that "when he had no tobacco he would cut the bell ropes and smoke them." Prohibitions of the custom were frequent. "Item, you shall not utter," enjoins an alehouse licence of the time of James I., "nor willingly suffer to be uttered, drunke or taken, any tobacco within your house, cellar or other place thereunto belonging."

The rules of Chigwell school (1629) provided that the master must be "no puffer of tobacco" and Charles II. sent a letter to the University of Cambridge forbidding the members to wear periwigs, smoke tobacco or read their sermons. A writer has recorded a visit to an Essex church about 1830, on which he saw not only pipes stowed away in various nooks ready for use on the following Sunday, but also spittoons in many of the pews.

Carrying Out Death Sentences.

A correspondent is desirous to know which is the most common form employed in the carrying out of the death sentence. The probability is that most people, if asked, would at once say the gallows; yet this is far from being the case, says the London Chronicle.

The favorite mode appears to be the guillotine, which is employed publicly in France, Belgium, Denmark, Hanover and two cantons of Switzerland; and privately in Bavaria, and Saxony.

The cheery gallows comes next in the running and is favored publicly in Austria, Portugal and Russia, and privately in Great Britain and the United States of America.

Death by the sword obtains in fifteen cantons in Switzerland, in China, and Russia publicly; and in Prussia privately. Ecudor, Oldenburg and Russia have adopted the musket, all publicly; while in China they have strangulation by the cord, and in Spain the garrote both public; and in Brunswick death by the axe, and by the electric chair in New York.

In Italy there is no capital punishment.

Fertile England.

Save grapes, tobacco, olives, and some other fruits we can grow in England all that can be grown in France with as good certainty, and often in better quality. From our counties come beets that all the cattle breeders in the world clamor for. Incomparable shire horses are still bred in the Cambridgeshire centers set up by Henry VIII. Scotland and all over the north are farmers whose peculiar knowledge, extending from tubers to trees, is, as one may say, a gift of the soil. Yet England, which is over civilized, is not yet half colonized.—National Review.

ALASKAN DOGS HALF WOLF.

Invaluable to the Inhabitants—Serve as Draught Animals.

The native Alaska dog is known as the "huskie" or 'malamoot' and is a mongrel—one-half timber wolf, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly. He has characteristics which especially fit him for his work—he is heavy set, with a thick coat of long hair, impervious to cold, and with just enough wolf in his nature to make him restless, eager to go, and with a sufficient mixture of dog to temper a fierceness and treachery which might, and sometimes does, become dangerous.

It is a rare occurrence for them to bite a human being, but they will fight among themselves on the slightest provocation, and it is not an uncommon sight for half a dozen "huskies" to hold a pitched battle. A bucket of cold water will generally put them to flight, but in the majority of cases the miners pay no attention to the melee and allow the dogs to fight it out.

The wolf nature manifests itself in their thieving propensities, and all food must be "cached" out of their reach. A hungry "huskie" will open a box of canned beef with ease by biting through the tin. He will lie before the door of a tent or cabin, pretending to be asleep, when in reality he is waiting for a chance to ransack the kithchen

One day I saw a miner's dinner wrecked by his own dog, a splendid big, wolfish fellow, who overturned a pot of beans, and in the most unconcerned manner walked off with the hot bacon in his mouth.

No matter what depredations they may commit, severe punishment, so as to cripple or kill them, is out of the question on account of their great value in the transportation of supplies. It is an inferior dog that is not worth $40, and many of them, say their masters, are not for sale.

Two good dogs can haul a man forty or fifty miles a day on a good trail or carry from 500 to 600 pounds of freight about 20 miles in 6 hours.

Weather Forecasts No Joke.

A large majority of the residents of the inland cities look upon the forecasts of the United States Weather Bureau in a spirit of forebearance if not of levity. They accept the jokes of the paragraphers about the unreliability of the predictions as practically true and if called upon to pass a serious opinion on the bureau would in most cases decide that it was primarily designed to furnish sinecure jobs to army officers for whom no better employment could be found. At the ocean and lake ports, however, where millions of dollars are invested in shipping, a different view is held. Instances are too numerous in which the heeded warning of the weather observer has averted the loss or damage of ships and cargoes of exceedingly large value. Here it is recognized that the forecasts are not invariably correct and the officials themselves make no pretense that they are, but in the main they strike so near the truth that the man who has life and wealth that is subject to menace by weather conditions cannot and does not take chances. No shipping insurance is so cheap as the free advice furnished by Uncle Sam. Railroads, too, appreciate the value of the weather service especially in the Northwest during the blizzard season and in the Southwest during the Spring freshets. At these seasons transportation officials keep a close watch on the bulletins of the bureau and gauge the movements of their trains accordingly. The losses thus avoided frequently are sufficient to put the balance on the right side of the ledger.

Utilizing Pine Stumps.

The denuding of the American foests is leading to many odd resources to supply the deficiency. The government recently announced that owing to the rapid manner in which forests are being mowed down to secure wood pulp for paper making a small army of experts were at work, hunting for some abundant material like swamp or prairie grass that would be suitable for paper making. Long ago the supply of walnut lumber for furniture was practically exhausted and oak has largely taken its place. For some time the turpentine makers have been puzzled to find raw material to meet the growing demands of their trade which threatened to make serious inroads on the pine forests. The trees were being used much faster than they could be grown and this meant disaster. Then attention was turned to the refuse of the forests already used and experiments were made which demonstrated that the stumps of the pine trees, which had orignially been passed over as not worth the trouble of digging out, were saturated with raw turpentine. These stumps immediately took on a commercial value which will furnish small fortunes to the men who own them. In some cases the interesting question has been raised as to whether the stumps were a part of the original timber right sold by the farmer to the turpentine maker or reverted to the owner of the land after the trees had been cut.

Rapid Trestle Building.

The rapid reconstruction of a trestle was recently carried on at Galveston, Texas. Fire destroyed 400 feet of the long railroad trestle which extends from the mainland to the city and stopped traffic. The construction froces and materials were immediately started to the work, and by midnight of the same day the trestle was sufficiently repaired to allow traffic to be resumed.

WEAPONS ARE DESTROYED.

An Unwritten Law, Based on Superstition, of Royal Houses.

For obvious reasons it was natural that the Spanish police should be anxious to secure the bomb which did not explode when thrown at the royal couple. There was a reason behind the desire to nip in the bud chance of further damage. There is an unwritten law in the reigning houses of Europe, says the London Standard, that all relics of attempts upon royal lives, as well as the instruments used for treating the wounds caused in such attempts, shall be destroyed. There was a solemn assembly in Geneva of Austro- Hungarian officials to witness the destruction of the instruments which caused the death of the Empress Elizabeth and of the surgical post-mortem examination.

The custom is based to a certain extent upon superstition, but more solidly upon the determination to prevent the relics from falling into the hands of exhibitors of such tragic trifles.

The custom in this matter once was to grind to pieces the weapon which had been employed. When, however, the dagger was secured with which the priest Martin Merino attempted to murder Queen Isabella of Spain, rather more than half a century ago, the blade was found to be of such finely tempered steel that it resisted every effort of file and stone.

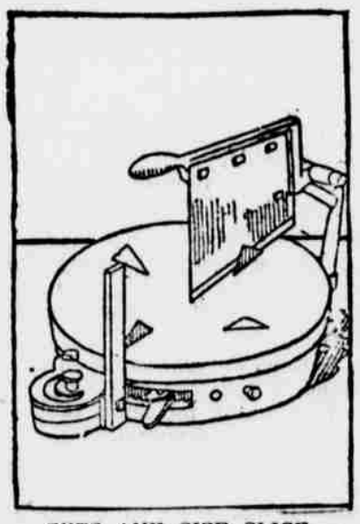
Something like a panic was caused when the news got abroad; the Spanish peasants imagined that there must be magic in the blade. So a cabinet was specially summoned to deal with the crisis, and it was determined to submit the steel to the influence of acids. This proving successful, all implements used for the like foul purpose have undergone the like treatment—knives, swords, daggers, revolvers and, presumably, bombs.

It was cruel irony that the bombs thrown at the young king and queen of Spain should be hurled by a man secreted in the only house in Madrid owned by Queen Christina. This, at first sight, is surprising. Napoleon III., in the terror which Orsini's attempt inspired, bid for safety by buying up the houses facing the Tuileries, so that bombs should not be flung thence by his enemies.

It is from places whose position should guarantee their safety that danger comes. Only a miracle prevented Alexander II. from being blown to atoms in his own winter palace. The Grand Duke Serge was assassinated outside the law courts at St. Petersburg; Gen. Bobrikoff was slain when entering the senate; M. Plehve was struck dead with his secret police all around him; the king and queen of Servia perished in their own palace.

Useful Cheese Cutter.

A new idea in cheese cutters for use in grocery stores has been patented by an Indiana man. In the majority of cheese cutters at present employed the cutting blade extends the entire width of the cheese on the cutter. The operator is thus



CUTS ANY SIZE SLICE.

compelled to cut the length of the cheese, and where the quantity required is small the cut is naturally very thin.

This objection is overcome in the cutter shown here, as the cutting knife extends only one-half the width of the cheese. The top of the table moves freely, the knife being stationary and pivotal to a frame at the back. An arrangement for indicating the size of the cut is secured to the front of the table. The ease with which a pound or two of cheese can be sliced off will be apparent at once. In fact, the dividing mechanism is so accurate that it is unnecessary to reweigh the cut, as is generally done.

Costly Wallpaper Design.

A new design in fancy wall paper patterns comes from Kansas City; also a way to utilize cancelled cecks. A firm has had all its offices papered with old checks, placed neatly edge to edge. The face figures of the checks vary from $30,000 to $1,000 and the total for one room is $8,000,000. As a gilt moulding runs around the edges of each check-panel, the general effect is rather pleasing.

Liable to Discharge.

M. Bovet, the director of the post-office at Lausanne, has addressed a circular to the postal employes in the town warning them that in future toothache will not be considered an excuse for absence from work. They must either get the tooth out or get out themselves.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

An Extinct Trade.

The leeches like hideous black caterpillars, clung to slim reeds that protruded above the water in the aquarium.

They were torpid, as though hypnotized, but when the dealer put one on his finger it fell to work as busily as a Barataria mosquito. It could be seen swelling and flushing.

"That'll do, you little rascal." And the dealer removed the leech hurriedly, then sighed.

"Mine is an extinct trade," he said "like that of the armorer or the sundial maker, and I can't make a living out of it any more. But in the past—why, great Scott, in the past leeches were so much used by doctors that a doctor used to be called a leech.

"I used to sell to one hospital in this town 50,000 leeches a year. That hospital now takes fifty or sixty yearly. I had on my books 200 doctors, each of whom I supplied regularly every morning with a dozen leeches. They carried them about in little pocket cases, as they now carry hypodermic syringes.

"My father had a leech farm for years. He raised the Hungarian speckled leech—that's the best—in a New Jersey pond out Mattawan way. He did fair. He got an annual crop of 25,000.

"Leeches are no longer used because bleeding is no longer believed in.

India-Rubber Trees in Italy.

The India-Rubber tree grows freely in gardens in South Italy as an ornamental shrub, and we hear that steps are being taken to make an industrial business of growing it. The idea is due to Professor Bozzi, of the Palermo Botanical Garden, who exhibited specimens at Milan, containing as much as 85 per cent. of rubber. It is a plant which will do with dry weather, but flourishes more with irrigation; and as most of the cultivated land of Italy is irrigated it should do well if the climate is warm enough.

"A Sociologist" writes in the Chicago "Tribune;" "I once lived in good health for several weeks on an expenditure of three cents a day." The gentleman neglects, however, to state who paid his board bill.

George B. Shaw declares that he is a vegetarian because he does not wish to eat his fellow creatures. It it satisfaction enough for him when he skins them in his criticisms.

MAGAZINE READERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE beautifully illustrated, good stories and articles about California and all the Far West. **$1.50** a year

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Address all orders to

SUNSET MAGAZINE

Flood Building San Francisco

Law Regulates Feeding Stuffs.

An act passed by the general assembly at its last session and approved by the governor on the 28th day of May 1907 makes some important changes in the law regulating the sale of feeding stuffs within the State. It provides that wheat and rye bran and middlings or any mixture thereof, except when sold at the mill where made, must be accompanied by the name and address of the manufacturer and a guarantee that the same is pure. Mixed feeds, except chop made by grinding whole grain, and all condimental feeds must be accompanied by the name and address of the manufacturer and a statement of the several ingredients of which the mixture is composed. The minimum penalty for violating any of the provisions of the feeding stuffs law is raised from $50.00 to $100.00.

An act to regulate the sale of Paris green, providing for the collection and analysis of samples of the same and punishment of frauds in the manufacture and sale thereof, was also passed which was approved by the governor on the 29th day of May 1907.

The secretary of agriculture who is charged with the enforcement of these acts will be glad to send copies of the same to any person who will write for them.

Timely and Valuable Suggestions.

Many people, especially women who lead closely confined domestic lives, suffer from what in general terms is called "nervousness." Among all forms of treatment none has even approached in success the intelligent use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., which promotes an easy and natural action of the digestive organs and imparts tone to the nervous system.

Casey—"Afther all, there's nothing thot beats a good wolfe." Riley (who has just had a scrap with his)—"Accept a good husband."

The worries of a weak and sick mother are only begun with the birth of her child. By day her work is constantly interrupted and at night her rest is broken by the wailing of the peevish, puny infant. Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It lightens all the burdens of maternity, giving to mothers strength and vigor, which they impart to their children. In about forty years of practice Dr. Pierce and his associate staff of physicians have treated and cured more than half a million suffering women. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge. All correspondence is strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

What Do Vacation Days Mean to You?

"Almost every self-supporting girl," writes Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson in the August number of the *Woman's Home Companion*, "when asked what her idea of a vacation is, will reply: 'A time when I can do just as I please, when I can sleep in the morning, when there are no hours for me to observe, no rules for me to follow.' And when you figure with the average woman wage earner on fifty weeks of work and two of vacation, you can hardly pronounce her definition narrow or selfish. In reality, however, her vacation means much more than this, and in the end she is not satisfied with these privileges alone. The habit of labor is strong, and after the first reaction, which comes with release from daily toil, she finds that the right to do just as she pleases palls upon her. So the girl accustomed to a daily routine of office, store or factory duty, finds that the condition of having nothing to do becomes irksome. She is cloyed with the sweetness of realization. Ninety girls out of every hundred, returning to business after a vacation, admit honestly that they are glad to get back in harness. Once rested, they missed the regular routine. They could not settle down to doing nothing gracefully. Within bounds, this is a normal, healthy sign; but when the worker frets every minute she is away from her post, it means that her nerves are sadly strained and she is unfit for business. If you do not feel rested at the end of a fortnight's vacation, if you feel that business is hateful to you, and all buoyancy has left you, then something is wrong. Either you need more rest, more relaxation to recuperate your nerves, or you are not meant to be a business girl. The real, dyed-in-the-wool business girl hungers for her work as a born housewife yearns to minister to the physical welfare of her family."

PATENTS Give Protection for seventeen years at little cost. Send for free booklet. Milo B. Stevens & Co., 814 14th St., Washington, D. C. Branches Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit. Estab. 1864. 6-27-4t.

The August number of the *Woman's Home Companion* is primarily an all-story number—except, of course, for the twelve indispensable departments that appear in each issue. The second instalment of Anthony Hope's new love story "Helena's Path," appears in this number, and all the other fiction comes up to the excellent standard of Mr. Hope's novel. Among the contributors are Anne Hamilton Donnell, author of "Rebecca Mary," May Isabel Fisk, in one of her inimitable monologues, Zona Gale, Clinton Dangerfield, Mary Wilhelmina Hastings and Jeanette Cooper. Considerable space is devoted to the vacation problem, and Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Margaret E. Sangster, Anna Steese Richardson and the Editor all give some admirable vacation suggestions. The number is elaborate pictorially with a double page of photographs of children of royalty and of other prominent people with their pet ponies—and illustrations by such well-known illustrators as E. Dalton Stevens, Blanche Greer and Herman Pfeifer.

The article of greatest interest to most women in the August number is contributed by Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion editor, on The Coming Fall and Winter Fashions. At this very early date Miss Gould has secured authentic information on this subject, through the exceptional connections that the *Woman's Home Companion* has now made in all the great fashion centers. This article will prove to be of the greatest help and interest.

Mrs. Sangster and Mrs. Richardson continue their talks with girls, Fannie M. Farmer tells how to make some appetizing picnic dishes, and Evelyn Parsons contributes several attractive designs for summer embroidery. The children's pages are entertaining as usual.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL.) A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Convalescents need a large amount of nourishment in easily digested form.

Scott's Emulsion is powerful nourishment—highly concentrated.

It makes bone, blood and muscle without putting any tax on the digestion.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

DOGS AS WATCHMEN'S HELPERS

Easily Trained and Often Show Considerable Sagacity.

"Training dogs to assist the watchmen and police is a very simple matter," said an old private watchmen of Boston, who formerly walked a beat in the South End.

"Dogs like the work. They enjoy prowling around through alleys and back yards and nosing into corners and behind barrels and piles of boxes, and their wonderful sense of smell often enables them to locate an intruder so securely hidden that his presence would never be suspected by a watchman.

"When I was walking a beat a large Newfoundland dog began following me of his own accord. I didn't encourage him at first, but let him go along on my rounds as much for company as anything else. That dog watched me like a detective and seemed to understand everything I did: followed me into every yard, and in less than a week knew every house that I was employed to watch.

"In ten days he was doing a large part of my work. Of course he could not try the doors, but after the first round, when I tried all the doors and saw that everything was right, all I had to do was to send him in to search the yard, and he did it thoroughly. If anything was wrong he barked and I ran in to see what was the matter. Once a back door was open. The gentleman of the house had come in late, left the dood unlatched and the wind blew it open. The dog knew it was wrong and barked for me to come.

"Another time I heard him barking in a back yard, and running in, found he had cornered a man hiding behind a pile of boards. The dog worked with me for nearly three years. Every evening, no matter what the weather, that dog was on hand at the patrol box where I reported. On cold nights we would go into an engine house to warm, and while the dog enjoyed the warming hour as much as I did he was no skulker, but whenever I was ready to go he was ready, too.

"I lost him because his owner moved out of the city, but as soon as it became known among the dog population that he wasn't working his place was taken by a hound that I had often noticed following us in a furtive fashion, as though he would like to be of the party, but didn't want to intrude, and the new dog seemed from the first to understand every thing that ought to be done and did it as well as his predecessor."

The Scotch Juror.

In Scotland in a civil case jurymen get ten shillings a day for their services, and the litigants must in addition provide them with lunch. If two cases are tried consecutively on one day, and the same jurymen officiate, they get ten shillings for each case.

But the most important difference between an English and a Scottish jury is this: An English jury when returning their verdict must be unanimous, and if they fail to agree after a certain length of time they are dismissed and the whole proceedings are begun again de novo before a fresh jury. This is a most expensive mode of administering justice. In civil cases, in order to avoid this result, the litigants sometimes agree to accept the verdict of a majority. In Scotland the jury can always give a verdict by a majority, in civil cases after the lapse of three hours.

In the Days of Brogans.

Is there such a thing in the market as a brogan? Forty years ago the brogan (bro-GAN) was the ideal shoe of the farmer and laborer. It was cheap—$1 a pair—and with the roughest kind of treatment would last through a season of plowing and harvesting. Two pairs were enough for a year's wear. At first this shoe was coarse and hard, but when we put it on we soaked our feet in the creek, or branch, until the leather (cowhide) got soft and pliant, when it would fit itself to the foot as paper fits the wall. Thereafter all you had to do to keep the brogan in fine fettle was to grease it with tallow once a week, which rendered it soft and waterproof. It ought to be the ideal shoe for boys who make rough house. It takes blacking well and will shine and reflect like a mirror when polished.—New York Press.

Where Brick Ovens Are Used.

In Canada the French settlers still continue to use large brick ovens out of doors such as were built in France 250 years ago. The perfection of the stove and range in the last fifty years has driven many of these ovens out of commission, but many of the inhabitants think that no good baking can be done in any other oven. Its use is simple. A fire is made in the oven of good hard wood and when the oven is exceedingly hot the ashes are raked out and the large loaves ready to bake are placed on the bottom of the oven without pans. This method of baking makes a very thick croute or crust. As all of the natural elements of the grain are left in the flour the bread is dark in color.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Railways in China.

Chinese cities object so strongly to additional openings being made in their walls that the new railways are compelled to build their stations just outside. Neither railways nor trains can enter the cities.

Automatic Gaslighter.

The tendency of the majority of inventors seems to be to devise some contrivance which will relieve mankind of duties and labors he is now compelled to perform. It is no exaggeration to say that another century will find machinery doing practically work of all kinds, with probably an attendant to watch the intricate mechanism to see that everything runs smoothly. An invention of this class is a contrivance for

LIGHTS AUTOMATICALLY.

lighting the lamps in store windows at a predetermined moment. The storekeeper can thus be relieved of any anxiety about the lighting of his shop. All he is required to do is to set an alarm clock (used in connection with the lamp) at the time he wishes the store lighted. The mechanism does the rest. This device is useful only in connection with those gas lamps in which a "pilot" is kept burning at all times. A cord connecting the gas regulator and the alarm clock increases the flow of gas at the proper time, the mechanism of the clock operating the cord.

Curious Marriage Customs.

Wedding customs in Servia, that little kingdom in Europe, are curious, indeed, from an American standpoint. For instance, neither the bride nor the bridegroom is the most important figure in a Servian wedding, but the best man takes the leading part. He carefully guards the bride all the day before the wedding takes place, and sleeps outside her chamber the night before the girl is to be married. He wears a big stiff sash made of heavy silk, carries a big white staff and a huge boquet for himself.

There are no bridesmaids, but two godfathers, each of whom presents to the bride a silk dress. After the priest has performed the ceremony the best man takes the bride around the church and she kisses all her girl friends good-bye and is finally carried off to the bridegroom, who at last gets his wife from the hands of the best man.

Then the happy couple return to their intended home. Bridal tours are foreign to Servian ideas and only the very rich or the nobility indulge in them.

HUMPHREYS'

Specifics cure by acting directly on the *sick parts* without disturbing the rest of the system.

No. 1 for Fevers.
No. 2 " Worms.
No. 3 " Teething.
No. 4 " Diarrhea.
No. 7 " Coughs.
No. 8 " Neuralgia.
No. 9 " Headaches.
No. 10 " Dyspepsia.
No. 11 " Suppressed Periods.
No. 12 " Whites.
No. 13 " Croup.
No. 14 " The Skin.
No. 15 " Rheumatism.
No. 16 " Malaria.
No. 19 " Catarrh.
No. 20 " Whooping Cough.
No. 27 " The Kidneys.
No. 30 " The Bladder.
No. 77 " La Grippe.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each.
Medical Guide mailed free.
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"MAKE UP" OF QUEENS

RESORT TO VARIOUS MEANS TO IMPROVE APPEARANCE

Czarina Spends Twenty Thousand Yearly For Perfumes—Alexandria's Complexion Envy of Europe.

Like the humblest of their feminine subjects, even royalty possesses a weakness for the toilet table, the mysteries of which have, from time immemorial, provided huge fortunes for the tradesmen who supply its peculiar and generally expensive needs.

The ruler of Holland, until the recent Spanish marriage the youngest European Queen, believes profoundly in the morning tub, into whose waters a pint of the finest essence of cologne finds its way. Before emptying the scent into her tub Wilhelmina tests the purity of the fluid herself over the lamp upon which her morning chocolate has been prepared.

Wilhelmina possesses one of the loviiest and most delicate complexions in Europe, a fact she attributes to the Spartan diet and open-air life of her girlhood. The only scent to be found upon her dressing table is rosewater, and this, with glycerine, is the only adjunct to her toilet which the youthful ruler permits herself. Yet, despite her protestations to intimates, court gossips insist that no complexion in the world could be so perfect without the assistance of a whole battery of Parisian beautifiers.

Alfonso's bride is another firm believer in simplicity of "make-up." Eau de cologne is her favorite perfume. To such length does Spain's Queen carry her detestation of "aids" that a royal cousin by marriage, inspecting Victoria's private apartments for the first time, described the toilet arrangements as "most uninteresting."

The Czarina, on the other hand, positively revels in matters appertaining to her toilet, and spends no less than $20,000 anually with one Paris house or perfumery alone. Her dressing table is of solid silver, with legs of malachite, and the contents of her many bejewelled scent bottles represent a small fortune in precious smells. But her favorite essence is violet, and for several weeks in early Spring hundreds of women and girls may be seen at Grasse gathering the blossoms from which the Czarina's perfume is made. The finished product is tested, bottle by bottle, at the St. Petersburg Academy of Chemistry before being sent to the imperial stores, and the substitution of a single ounce of imitation essence would cost the maker a contract worth a fortune annually.

The soap employed by the Empress of Russia is made by another Paris firm, from a recipe which they dare not divulge or employ upon behalf of any other customer.

The rooms and corridors used by the "first lady of all the Russias" are sprinkled hourly with rare perfume, principally frangipani, narcissus' and ambergris, creating an atmosphere which the average healthy Englishwoman would probably find intolerable.

Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, employes upon her skin and in her bath an extract made from forest herbs by her royal self, and although many of her illustrious relatives have pressed her for the secret she refuses to divulge it.

The German Empress, justly famed for her beautiful shoulders, gives the credit to a certain spermaceti soap. The preparation used by her has a deliciously refreshing odor, relaxes the tiny muscles, and at the same time acts as a marvelous tonic upon the tender cuticle of the face and neck. Peppermint, a solvent so cheap that no one would dream of adulterating it, Her Majesty employs as a dentifrice. New-mown hay is her favorite handkerchief perfume, and the royal suite receives frequent atomizations of eau de cologue. The Empress powders freely with poudre-de-riz, a fashion her august consort does not object to, although his strictures upon dyed hair compel her to refrain from attempting to darken her prematurely white coiffure by artificial means.

Queen Alexandra's figure and complexion are the envy and admiration of half European royalty. She is supposed to fight wrinkles by anointing her complexion with cold cream, which remains on during the night. Her taste in perfume is chiefly confined to cologne and violet, and, according to a well-informed writer a little while ago, the royal dressing table in the matter of toilet preparations is conspicuous by being "a little out of date"—a fact which speaks volumes.

The late Queen Regent of Spain is hardly a handsome woman, although her countenance is thoughtful and kindly in expression, bearing as it does the impress of an anxious and unhappy life. She uses a soap made from whale oil, and also indulges in the very Spanish custom of treating her complexion to a nightly coating of salve, both from Spanish productions. Even eau d'espagne, whose virtues she extolled to her son's bride on the occasion of their first meeting, has failed to restore the fading charms.

Words of the Wise.

Mercy to him that shows it is the rule.—Cowper.

True merit, like the pearl inside the oyster, is content to remain quiet until it finds an opening.—Punch.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 25, 1906

Trains leave EAST BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7:50, 10:46 a. m., 2:43 (4:28 Nescopeck only), 6:20 p. m. week-days.

For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:07 p. m.

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2.43, 6.20 p. m. week-days.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7 50 a. m., 4:28 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4.28, 6.20 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11 47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m, 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m, week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.25, 11 47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4.07 7.25 p. m. week days; 4:07 daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a m. week-days.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 8.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 8.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	1:00 p. m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	2:00 p. m. Exp.	4:15 p. m.
11:20 a. m. Exp.	3:00 p. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	SEA ISLE CITY
	SUNDAYS.	8:50 a. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until Further Notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9.00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 miurtes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sunda 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

THE POSTAL TYPEWRITER $25.00

A Few Excelling Features

First-class in material and workmanship.
Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters.
Simple construction—Fewest parts.
Alignment positive and permanent.
Extra great manifolding power.
Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting.
Inked by ribbon, as in $100 machine
Visible writing—no carriage to lift.
Style of type changed if desired in few seconds.
Light, easily carried—weighs only 10½ pounds.
The lowest priced practical typewriter.
Every machine fully guaranteed.
Why pay $100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only $25.
Why tie up that $75 where you derive no benefit from it?
This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company
Norwalk Conn

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	*6 45	†10 00	†1.50	*5 [illegible]
Cameron	6 56	.....	12 01	[illegible]
Danville	7 06	10 19	2 11	[illegible]
Catawissa	7 19	10 32	2 25	[illegible]
Rupert	7 24	10 37	2 29	[illegible]
Bloomsburg	7 31	10 41	2 35	[illegible]
Espy	7 36	[illegible]	2 40	[illegible]
Lime Ridge	7 41	10 51	12 46	[illegible]
Willow Grove	17 45	.....	12 50	.....
Briarcreek	7 48	.....	12 53	[illegible]
Berwick	7 54	11 02	2 58	[illegible]
Beach Haven	8 00	11 07	3 03	[illegible]
Hick's Ferry	8 08	11 12	3 09	[illegible]
Shickshinny	8 20	11 25	3 20	[illegible]
Hunlock's	8 30	.....	3 31	[illegible]
Nanticoke	8 37	11 39	3 38	[illegible]
Avondale	8 40	.....	3 42	[illegible]
Plymouth	8 44	11 47	3 47	[illegible]
Plymouth Junction	8 47	.....	3 52	.....
Kingston	8 55	11 55	4 00	[illegible]
Luzerne	8 58	11 58	4 05	[illegible]
Forty Fort	9 00	.....	4 07	.....
Wyoming	9 05	12 05	4 12	[illegible]
West Pittston	9 10	.....	4 17	[illegible]
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 11	4 20	[illegible]
Pittston	9 19	12 14	4 24	[illegible]
Duryea	9 23	.....	4 29	[illegible]
Old Forge	9 26	.....	4 32	[illegible]
Taylor	9 32	.....	4 40	[illegible]
SCRANTON	*9 40	†12 35	4 50	[illegible]

A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 20	1 55	*6 40
Taylor	6 44	10 30	2 03	6 4
Old Forge	6 50	10 36	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 39	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 57	10 44	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 47	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 04	10 51	2 23	7 08
Wyoming	7 09	10 56	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	.....	.....	12 31	.....
Luzerne	7 16	11 02	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	11 08	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	7 33	11 17	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 37	.....	2 54	.....
Nanticoke	7 41	11 25	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 47	11 34	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	7 57	11 44	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 08	11 54	3 30	8 08
Beach Haven	8 14	12 00	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 22	12 07	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	.....	12 12	12 56	.....
Willow Grove	.....	.....	12 54	8 29
Lime Ridge	8 28	12 18	3 58	8 33
Espy	.....	12 23	4 03	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 45	12 29	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 49	12 34	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	8 53	12 38	4 20	8 55
Danville	9 07	12 51	4 29	9 10
Cameron	9 14	11 01	4 40	.....
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 25	*1 12	†1 58	9 35

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡ Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. KINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906. 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M
	†	†	†	†
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 27	6 15	6 06
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 29	6 17	.....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 32	6 20	.....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 05
Zaners	9 40	3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 05	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	10 01	3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 16
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 26	8 30
Grass Mere Park	11010	3 47	7 28	.....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	‡	‡	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	16 01	17 12	15 47	11 00	.....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	12 59
Coles Creek	16 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	6 14	11 09	14 56	17 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	16 35	11 29	5 17	17 45	12 53
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily. ‡ Sunday only. ¶ Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

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Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
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STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital $100,000. Undivided Profits $30.000. Surplus $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

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E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

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THE COLUMBIA IDEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1907

WHO TOLD THE TRUTH.

For a generation John D. Rockefeller has been held up before the youth of the land by a certain type of moralists as a high and noble example of the man of wonderful resources, embodying a profound knowledge of affairs, a thorough grasp of details, a matchless skill in handling men and an unequalled capacity for work. Yet when Mr. Rockefeller is put upon the witness stand he takes solemn oath to a painful ignorance of practically everything in relation to the great organization of which he is the head. He knows next to nothing of its workings. He is in touch with none of its operations. He doesn't know anything of its ramifications. Even its capitalization is a matter of guess-work as far as he is concerned and he doesn't know what dividends it has been paying. He tells this under oath. He frankly pleads the same degree of ignorance of all that the Standard Oil company has been doing that Pennypacker, Snyder, Mathues and the rest pleaded in connection with the $9,000,000 capitol graft. Mr. Rockefeller has been innocent of any knowledge of rebating or other illegal practices. He has known nothing of the busi- or other details of the greatest of all trusts. Yet he is the same man who has been lauded to the skies for more than a quarter of a century as the financial and organizing genius of the age. He is the same man who has been held up as the highest type of the successful man whose success has been due to patient industry, to thrift and consummate skill and knowledge. Now which view of Mr. Rockefeller is correct? Shall we believe the oil king himself or shall we believe those who have made him subject to unstinted eulogy?

—Johnstown Democrat.

An Admirable Candidate.

The Democratic State convention justified the highest estimate of its wisdom in the selection of its standard bearer for the coming campaign. John G. Harman represents the best element in the political life of the country, the highest type of American citizenship. He is an able lawyer, an upright man, an honorable gentleman. He didn't seek the nomination but he accepted it with a complete understanding of the obligations involved. Fully aware that acceptance meant a hard campaign before the election and a royal battle against corruption afterward, he has assumed the burdens.

No party could have made a better nomination. Recently William H. Berry, the present admirable State Treasurer, stated that it required all the courage and determination that he could command to resist the suave gentlemen with whom he became associated upon his induction into the office. They exhausted every effort to induce him to "go along" with their schemes. He said that the election of a successor of the same sound fibre is essential to complete the reforms he has begun. The Democratic convention selected such a candidate in the person of John G. Harman. He can neither be coerced nor beguiled to acquiescence in anything which has not the approval of his keen and active conscience. He abhors corruption and will fight it incessantly and uncompromisingly.

It was the concensus of opinion among the leading Democrats that legal learning is almost as requisite as probity and courage in the impending battle for civic righteousness in Pennsylvania. John G. Harman is splendidly gitted in all these essentials. Few of the lawyers of the State stand higher in mental and moral equipment. No lawyer of his age is his superior in learning and ability. He will not only know how to trace corruption but he will have the courage to assail it. If he is elected the treasury looters will not only be prosecuted. They will be adequately punished.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

WICKED WAR TALK.

Possibly the fact that the two most progressive nations of the world are Japan and the United States is the reason for the unanimous efforts of the other nations of the world, backed by the foolish, wicked, empty-headed jingoes of our own and the mikado's realms to provoke a war between us. The other nations cannot keep up unless they emulate the sublime self-sacrifice and patience and courage of the Japanese, and the liberty and enterprise of the United States.

This they cannot do, and they must therefore see themselves outstripped on both shores of the Pacific by powers which stand for a new order of things unless they can set these two rivals at each other. Both the United States and Japan have already done a good deal more than is wise to feed this wicked war spirit, but both fortunately are dominated by influences that would go to any honorable end to avert war.

There is no doubt that in a rush Japan could effect considerable loss and damage on the United States. But there is just as little doubt that in the end Japan would be smothered by our superior resources. It would be a sorry conflict for both peoples. The Japanese could gain nothing that they now want, and we should lose much, with no profit whatever, from so wicked a war.

The only gainers by such conflict would be the decadent, land-grabbing monarchies of the old world, which would rejoice to see us reduced to their level, and the warriors and war contractors of both nations, which would rather fight than work. It is well that the public should once and for all understand that this talk of war is animated by a tawdry, venal treachery, that makes Bendict Arnold's treason splendid by comparison.

—Pittsburg Sun.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

My Hair is Extra Long

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only genuine hair-food you can buy. It gives new life to the hair-bulbs. You save what hair you have, and get more, too. And it keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. July 12, 1907.

After just about a year of preliminary work and investigation, the government this week made its promised move against the Tobacco Trust. This legal fight will be interesting in a number of ways. It will be against a trust almost as powerful financially as the Standard Oil Company and if successful it probably will be the first of the producing monopolies on which the government will try the receivership plan of dissolution. This fight against the Trust proper follows a number of preliminary skirmishes in which the government has won. It discovered soon after the investigation of the Trust had started that there were more things than tobacco controlled by it. It had the control of tin foil and more important still it had the absolute control of the licorice industry without which it is impossible to make chewing tobacco. The licorice monopoly was brought to its attention by the complaint of some small producers who had been shamefully run out of business by characteristic trust methods, to wit, that the trust would not sell to them or allow anyone else to sell to them if they dealt with independent licorice firms.

The preliminary licorice fight was won and then came the assault on the main trust citadel. It will be a notable fight for the nation's tobacco bill is larger than its liquor bill. Also the American Trust is connected very closely with the English Tobacco Trust. It is a question what effect the American prosecution will have on this. But the way the two came to be combined is interesting enough to bear relating. It was in 1903 when the so called American commercial invasion of England was proceeding that the Tobacco Trust decided it might as well get a share of the spoils. It accordingly started in and before the British public realized it had bought up one of the oldest and most widely advertised tobacco manufacturies in the United Kingdom. It had planned to buy a number of others, but there was a howl of indignation that swept over the country. The Britain is stolid and long suffering, but woe to the man who interferes with his tobacco or his beer. There was immediate and patriotic opposition to the Trust. The British Imperial Tobacco Company was formed and that resulted in England having a Tobacco Trust of its own before it knew it. The war between the American Trust and the local trust was long and bitter. The invading trust followed the usual American line of premiums and bonuses and before they got through were giving away a present with each five cent package of cigarettes or some such matter. The fight was too hot to last. It was costing the invaders a fortune and the home manufacturers were actually losing money which is an awful thing for an English tradesman. Thomas F. Ryan, who was not then the evermasting figure in the financial world that he is now, was brought over and displacing J. W. Cobb, led the American fight. But Ryan soon found that he had an expensive fight on his hands and that it would be more profitable for all hands to compromise and take it out of the public. This they promptly did. The British Imperial Company and the American Trust coalesced, each electing its own officers on the directorate of the other company. The British Company pledged itself to keep out of American territory and the American company pledged itself in the same way to keep out of the United Kingdom. But there was the rest of the world left, and they organized between them the British-American Tobacco Company in which they had approximately equal interests, and this company was to go after the trade of the rest of the world. The truce has continued up to date and the interests of the three companies are so closely connected that it will be hard for the government to fight the one without fighting all of them. The Americans got an idea from their English experience too. The bulk of the retail tobacco trade in the United Kingdom is held by a chain of stores all under the same management and known as Salmon and Gluckstein. The American trust was quick to take the hint and on coming back home organized the United Cigar Stores company which now has retail establishments in practically all the cities of the country. Thus the Trust is in both the wholesale and retail trade. It owns and controls the licorice, the tin foil, the leaf tobacco, chewing and pipe tobacco and cigar and snuff business. There are more than 70 subsidiary companies under the control of the Trust of which P. A. B. Widner and Thomas Fortune Ryan are the active heads. It consumes 500,000,000 pounds of the 800,000,000 pounds of tobacco raised in this country. The remainder goes to the British Trust and a few of the European governments who keep up tobacco monopolies of their own.

It will be easily seen what an immense business it is and if the Government wins its suit for dissolution and manages to throw the whole concern into the hands of a receiver, he will have his work cut out for him. At the same time there is no reason why a receiver should not be found to run the business satisfactorily and on law abiding lines. If the law as to rebates and commercial piracy are observed, the competition of the smaller firms will take care of itself. Then if the trust lowers prices to meet the new conditions, it will mean an uphill fight for the trust management to put them back again when they eventually get back into the saddle.

***

This is a bad week for trusts. The government has entered suit against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for rebating with the Garden City Land and Sugar Company. It is a case involving 65 counts and a matter of only $12,000 in rebates. The minimum fine at $1,000 a case is $65,000 and the maximum $1,300,000. The case will be pushed for trial as soon possible and while the maximum fine probably will not be exacted, it will be heavy enough to be a warning to all the other roads to be either extra good or very careful.

In the same connection, the question of prosecuting or not prosecuting in the Harriman case is still hanging fire. It is thought that the Interstate Commerce Commission will forward its recommendations on the subject to the President at Oyster Bay within a few days. But it is hard to see if Mr. Harriman is prosecuted how the government could escape doing the same by Hill, Morgan and half a dozen other equally prominent financiers.

Huntington Valley Camp.

Campmeeting at Huntington Valley Campground will open earlier this year than usual on account of the Luzerne county fair. The date of the opening is Thursday, August 15th. The meeting will continue over two Sundays, closing Monday evening, August 26th, the opening day of the fair. Rev. Fred Hiller, of Honesdale, will preach the opening sermon and with Rev. F. W. Brunstetter, of Conyngham, will be the speakers on Epworth League day, Friday, August 16. The Saturday following will be Sunday-school day. Mrs. H. W. Palmer, Rev. A. H. Snyder, county secretary, and Hon. E. A. Coray, will be the speakers. Saturday night, Dr. R. H. Gilbert will deliver his famous lecture, "A Bunch of Hits." The Sunday preachers will be Dr. E. H. Yocum, of Lewistown, and Dr. Van Pelt, of Lewisburg. Dr. M. K. Foster, of Danville, will preach the sermon on the Monday following, Old Folks Day.

Dr. G. M. Klepfer, of Altoona, will be the musical director and Mrs. G. M. Remley, of White Haven, will have charge of the children's meetings. There has been a generous response from the ministers of the Danville district which guarantees a strong ministerial supply.

Dr. McDermott, of West Pittston, will be the preacher on the second Sunday morning.

May Fine 100 Clergymen.

Nearly 100 ministers in Schuylkill county are to be compelled to pay fines of $50 each for failing to make returns of marriages performed by them.

The law is very strict on this matter, and if there are any ministers in Columbia county who are not complying with the legal requirements in this regard, they should take warning, or they may have to pay the penalty.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

ALL FOR YOU

1/4 OFF

Light Summer Suits

1/4 OFF

STRAW HATS

Summer Underwear in all styles 25c to $1.00

TOWNSEND'S

July Clearance Sale AT PURSEL'S

We have on sale thousands of yards of bright, new Summer Dress Goods at bargain prices. Right in the very heart of the wash fabric season, when the demand is at its height, we have slaughtered prices in a way that makes your buying elsewhere an extravagance. But bless you we have a regular feast of bargains all over the store. Read every item here quoted—they are all interesting.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

We have divided this vast quantity into five different lots for your quick choosing. We do advise you to come early.

Lot 1—Including Lawns in dots and stripes—splendid colorings. 5c the yard.

Lot 2—Thin dress materials in Lawns, Voiles, etc. Regularly 15 to 25c the yd. Good variety—won't last long—9c a yd.

Lot 3—Cotton Foulards, highly mercerized and silky all new Foulard styles. Some stripes and dots. Regulary 25c. On sale for 16c the yard.

Lot 4—Printed Mulls—the prettiest and sheerest Mulls on the market. Floral and stripe designs in all the beautiful colorings. Regularly 25c. Now 19c yd

Lot 5—These exquisite Cotton and Silk Novelties that were 39 and 50c are now 32½c the yard.

Lot of Ladies' Dress Skirts

We have gone through the entire stock and placed on sale one hundred Skirts in Panamas, Mohairs, Chev. iots, all styles, just half price.

$6.50	Skirts	$3.25
5.50	"	2.75
3.88	"	1.99

LOT OF SPECIAL EMBROIDERY

Suitable for Lawn, Muslin and Cambric. From the narrowest edgings to the 9 inch flouncings, insertion to match. Divided in three lots.

Lot 1, 5 cents a yard
Lot 2, 10 cents a yard
Lot 3, 19 cents a yard

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds

For 75 years the favorite family medicine for throat and lungs.

EVANS' SHOE STORE.

Why not have the best?

40 Styles of beautiful Oxfords and Shoes to Select From.

SUMMER

Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Patent Colt, Gun Metal,

PRICES, $1.00 to $4.00

Styles and workmanship Supreme.

The Progressive Shoe Store

Chas. M. Evans

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Tuesday was the most oppressive day thus far this season.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bittenbender are summering at Forks.

Making hay and harvesting grain are keeping the farmers busy these days.

Many towns are planning "Old Home" weeks. Why not Bloomsburg?

Ten persons died from the effects of the heat in Pittsburg on Wednesday.

Paper napkins and doilies at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

William H. Clark, of Florida, arrived in Bloomsburg last Monday where he will spend the summer.

Blaine Saltzer is the pianist at Bundy's Theatorium, and he handles the instrument skillfully, making his music suitable for the pictures.

In a voting contest of the Berwick *Enterprise* Miss Delia Geisinger, of Espy, was the successful contestant, the prize being a diamond ring.

A Certain Cure for Aching Feet.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder; cures Tired, Aching, Sweating, Swollen feet. Sample sent FREE. Also Free Sample of the Foot-Ease Sanitary Corn-Pad, a new invention. Address, Allen S Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. 6-27-4

The annual picnic of the Bloomsburg Silk Mill employees will be held at Edgewood Park next Saturday. Fare, adults $1.25; children 65 cents.

The United States scored a point at the Hague Peace Conference Wednesday when its proposition to establish the inviolability of private property at sea was adopted.

The Emperor of Korea is being bossed about quite some these days. He has been told to abdicate his throne, then to go to Tokyo and apologize in person to the Mikado, whom he has offended.

Several of the churches of Bloomsburg have reached the century mark. In 1893 St. Paul's Episcopal Church celebrated its centennial, and now the Lutheran and Reformed churches are one hundred years old.

Raspberries were plenty in the Danville curb market last Tuesday morning, and sold for eight and ten cents a box, according to quality. In Bloomsburg the same day they sold for 15 cents and two for 25 cents.

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's Australian Leaf. It is a safe and never-failing monthly regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cents. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 6-27-4t.

A. L. Fritz and J. J. Bell, attorneys for Mrs. Catharine Carr of Centralia, have brought suit against the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. for $20,000 damages for the death of her son, James Carr, who was an employee in defendant's mines.

Miss Mary Hastings, of Hartford, Conn., is the guest of Miss Eva Rupert. Miss Hastings was a teacher at the Normal School for a number of years. On Tuesday evening she and a number of other ladies were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Bierman at Hunlock Cottage, Arbutus Park.

JERSEYS

Combination and Golden Lad

FOR SALE—2 Cows, 3 Heifers and 12 Bulls.

S. E. NIVIN, Landenburg, Pa.

5-23-1y*

Jumbo, Alexander Billmeyer's big elk, arrived in Philadelphia last Friday, and is located on the roof of the *North American* building, where he is visited by thousands of people. He was taken down in a large crate, and crowds gathered at the stations along the route to see him pass by.

E. F. Row's improvements at his barber shop are nearly completed, and it is an entire change from the former arrangement. Four new barber chairs have been put in, of the latest pattern. The walnut case along the wall will be dispensed with. Where it stood is a line of handsome beveled mirrors. In front of each chair is an enameled lavatory with hot and cold water, and a small chest of drawers for the tools. Steam heat will be put in. Two handsome bronze coat trees have taken the place of the hooks on the wall.

Mr. Row has always had a neat barber shop. Now it will be one of the finest in the state.

New Express Trains.

Two new solid express trains have been placed on the Pennsylvania railroad between Williamsport and Harrisburg. Both trains arrive in Sunbury from opposite directions at 3:40 o'clock in the morning and that place is their passing point. They will carry express only and their purpose is to relieve the Buffalo Flyers.

PUBLIC SALE.

The household goods of Mrs. William Elwell will be sold at auction on Saturday July 20th at 1 o'clock p. m. It includes furniture for parlor, sitting room, dining room, bed rooms, kitchen, carpets, &c.

Fortune Telling in Olden Days.

Nowadays girls go to fortune tellers with strange names shiny, fascinating eyes and wierd studios, when they want a peep into the future. In grandmother's day the mystery of to-morrow was read in much more simple ways. One popular way was to learn which of two sweethearts was to be the final choice was to plant three sprigs of some rapid growing plant. one named for the girl and the other two for each of her two favorite beaus. The one that grew nearest to her was destined to be her husband. Another way was to lay three twigs on a bench or shelf. If two of them, one named for the girl and one for one of the beaus blew off, it meant that the two would marry and go away. If only one twig, that of one of the beaus blew away, it meant that the two remaining would be married. If all three twigs blew off the bench the occurance was interpreted to indicate that the girl would remain an old maid. If the two beau twigs were blown away and she remained on the bench, it meant that she would marry, but not one of those two.

In the winter when there were no buds and all the ground was white with snow the girls used to be so anxiouh to know their fortunes that they would creep down in the big cellar and hide three onions on a shelf. They named each onion, and the one that sprouted first was the man they were to marry.

Properties of Gold.

Pure gold is unaffected by the atmosphere either at ordinary temperatures or when the metal is heated. It is also proof against the action of common acids when used singly.

Moreover, it confers its properties more or less upon copper and silver when these metals are alloyed with it. Thus, for example, twelve karat gold will withstand the action of nitric acid and the atmosphere at ordinary temperature, but some of the copper will be oxidized during annealing. Nine parts of gold may be alloyed with tenparts of platinum in an ordinary crucible and fire, but such an alloy will not be uniform; a larger proportion of platinum will free itelf from the solidification and a homogeneous alloy of the two metals cannot be obtained.

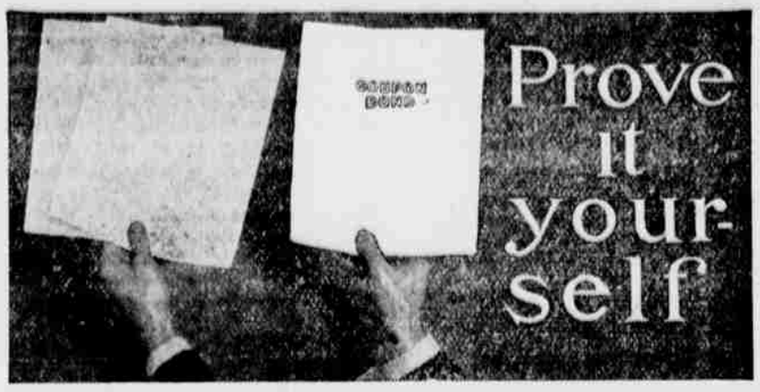
H. W. CHAMPLIN M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Particular attention to examining and treating children's eyes.

Ent Building. Bloomsburg, Pa

The Proof is in the Comparison.



Particular people whose pride of name and pride in product goes into their stationery have preferred Coupon Bond irrespective of price for over fifteen years.

Not the cheapening hurry of today but the old slow careful methods that make for fineness and permanence are still used in making COUPON BOND Its beautiful color and texture, its remarkable toughness and erasing qualities make it not only a distinctive paper—but the de luxe and incomparable paper for all business correspondence. Write your letters so that they will compel a reading—write them on

COUPON BOND

to strengthen their appeal and to reflect the high standing of your house. COUPON BOND costs no more than other good bond papers—but no other bond paper will serve you as well.

American Writing Paper Co.,

Largest Manufacturers of the Commercial Paper in the World. 29 Mills. **Holyoke, Mass.**

COUPON BOND

is handled by the

Columbian Printing House, Bloomsburg

Where Samples can be seen.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

TO THE SEASHORE RESORTS

It is a popular list of summer resorts that dot the New Jersey coast from Long Branch to Cape May. Long Branch, Elberon, Asbury Park, Spring Lake, Seaside Park, Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Ocean City, Wildwood, and Cape May —all are suggestive of delightful sea breezes, and replete with exhilarating aquatic diversions.

Express trains leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, for Asbury Park, Long Branch, and other points on the upper coast, at 8.05 A. M., 12.26, 2,32, 3.30, and 4.08 P. M. week-days; Sundays at 8.31 A. M.

From Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia, express trains leave at 8.16, 9.20 A. M., 1.30, 3.52 P. M. week-days; Sundays at 8.00 A. M.

For Beach Haven, express train leaves Broad Street Station at 4.08 P. M. week-days. Express trains leave Market Street Wharf at 9.08 A. M., 1.30 and 4.28 P. M. week-days; Sundays 7.40 A. M.

For Atlantic City, express trains leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 8.00, 9.40 A. M., 1.30, 4.14, and 7.14 P. M, week-days; Sundays, 8.00, 9.20 A. M., 1.30 and 7.14 P. M. Express trains leave Market Street Wharf 4.50, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 5.44 P. M. week-days; 1.00 P. M. Saturdays only; Sundays 5,00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 A. M. Electric express trains leave Market Street Wharf for Atlantic City every hour from 7.00 A. M. to 11.00 P. M. week-days. Saturdays only, every half hour from 12.00 noon to 5.00 P. M. Sundays, every half hour from 6.00 A. M. to 11.00 A. M.; every hour 11.00 A. M. to 11.00 P. M.

For Cape May, Wildwood, and Ocean City, express trains leave Broad Street Station at 9.35 A. M. and 4.05 P. M, week-days; Sundays for Cape May and Wildwood at 9.00 A. M. Express trains to Cape May leave Market Street Wharf at 8.40 A. M., 2.30, 4.08, and 5.12 P. M. week-days, 1.05 P. M. Saturdays only; Sundays 9.00 A. M.

For Wildwood, express trains leave Market Street Wharf at 8.40 A. M., 2.30, 4.28, and 5.12 P. M. week-days, 1.20 P. M. Saturdays only; Sundays at 8.20 A. M.

For Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Avalon, Peermont, and Stone Harbor, express trains leave Market Street Wharf at 8.40 A. M., 2.30, 4.08, and 5.12 P. M. week-days, 1.30 P. M. Saturdays only; Sundays 8.40 A. M.

Ticket Agents will give you full information regarding the service to all summer resorts reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, together with rates of fare.

7-18-25.

TAXPAYERS TAKE NOTICE.

The duplicates for dog, state, county school and poor taxes for 1907 are now in the hands of L. M. Sleppy for collection. A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed until August 31st.

His office is in the First National Bank building, room 7, and his office hours are Wednesdays and Saturdays and every evening from 7 to 8.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BE AN AMERICAN PATRIOT.

A good American flag is worth $2.50. *The Philadelphia Press* offers a fine hand-sewed American Flag (size 3 x 5 feet) and a year's subscription to *The Daily Press*, both for $3.50. As *The Daily Press* alone is worth $3.00 you practically are getting the flag free. Cash must accompany all orders. Send $3.50 to-day and get in on this great bargain. Address *The Press*, 7th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 3t.

JULY CLEARANCE

of lots of dependable merchandise at reduced prices.

WHITE DRESSES

$ 6.50 Suits now $ 4.75
17.50 " " 12.50
10.00 " " 7.00

WOOL SUITS.

$19.75 now $12.75
14.00 " 10.00
20.00 " 14.00

LAWN WAISTS.

1.25 grade now 79 cents
Others in proportion at 1.00, 1.50, 1.80.

WHITE DRESS

Skirts of Shrunken Muslin and Linens at 98 cts. 1.20 and 1.25

SPIDER SILKS.

Handsome patterns, choice printings. Regular 50c. pieces now 39 cents.

LAWNS, BATISTES, &c., at Reduced Prices.

THE CLARK STORE.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A GREAT OFFER

For You Only

Read this announcement. It is your opportunity. If you don't read it you will miss your chance. The greatest magazines in this country have combined to be offered together at a greatly reduced rate. Never before was such an offer given to the public, and it is safe to say never will be made again. This year several magazines have increased their subscription price, which shows how much greater this offer really is. The only reason we are making it to the people of this vicinity is because the magazine finds they have not as many subscribers as they desire in this particular locality. But only a limited number will be sold at this price, therefore we advise every one to accept this offer without delay. When we have received a certain number we shall withdraw the offer.

Cosmopolitan per year $1.00
The Columbian per year $1.00
Total per year $2.00
Our Price $1.00

COSMOPOLITAN

No matter how many magazines you take, Cosmopolitan is the one you cannot afford to do without. One feature in each issue is always of such overwhelming importance and worldwide interest as to lead the magazine world for that month. "The best, no matter what it costs," seems to be the motto which has made Cosmopolitan resemble no other magazine but Cosmopolitan.

For 1907 the publishers of the Cosmopolitan announce contributions from such famous authors as G. Bernard Shaw, Jack London, W. W. Jacobs, Edwin Markham, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope, Alfred Henry Lewis, Booth Tarkington, David Graham Phillips, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, etc.

Fill out coupon—mail today with your remittance—and be sure of getting the greatest magazine combination that was ever offered—an opportunity of years and one it is safe to say will never be made again.

CUT OFF ON THIS LINE.

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Date.....

Enclosed please find $1.50 for which enter my name for one year's subscription to your paper and the Cosmopolitan.

Name,.....

Address.....

.....

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

Rear Admiral Evans defended the American navy in an interview in Washington.

Independent cigar manufacturers in Havana split from the Trust and all factories will be opened, the Trust yielding to the strikers' demands.

Thousands of Elks gathered at Philadelphia for their annual Convention.

Central American diplomats at Washington expressed themselves in favor of a conference for the negotiation of a Central American peace treaty, with the United States and Mexico as referees.

Twelve Greek establishments and two Syrian shops in Roanoke, Va., were wrecked by a mob in rioting resulting from a dispute over a sandwich.

The International Commission for Scientific Aeronautics planned to make meterological observations in all parts of the world from kites and balloons sent up to high altitudes.

Governor Hughes vetoed the bill appropriating $15,000 as pay for those who acted as counsel for Otto Kelsey in the removal proceedings brought against him.

Experts assert that a new gliding craft, invented by Peter Cooper Hewitt, of New York is the immediate forerunner of the mile a minute vessel, and that Liverpool in thirty hours from New York is the next step.

Edward M. Shepard addressed the Illinois Bar Association in Galesburg in favor of removing the dollar mark from capital stock of corporations.

A Maryland jury upheld the "unwritten law" by freeing Mrs. Mary Bowie and her son accused of murder.

Naval officers are fearful that the battle ship fleet will be unable to readily obtain coal on its cruise by the Magellan's Strait route.

Members of the Public Utilities Board for three hours discussed the various features of the transportation problems in New York.

By unanimous vote the New York Board of Magistrates decided to ask for an increase of salary from $7,000 a year to $9,000.

Members of the N. Y. commission that is to investigate conditions in the National Guard and suggest reforms organized committees.

Pinkerton detectives were notified that $20,000 worth of diamonds had disappeared fro mthe safe of J. M. Ceballos in New York city.

Reported finding of explosives on the dry dock Dewey at Olongapo, P. I., caused the authorities to keep a close watch on the structure.

Charles H. Moyer took the witness stand at the Haywood trial and directly contradicted the testimony of Harry Orchard.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, returned to America and denied reports that he intended to resign.

Admiral Baron Yamamato, Japanese naval strategist, arrived from Europe and expressed ardent peace sentiments.

President Roosevelt harvested his crop at Sagamore Hill and won a reputation as a "wonder" at pitching hay.

The armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington are to proceed to the Pacific ahead of the battle ships of the Atlantic fleet.

Reports that the United States is negotiating to obtain a naval station at Magdalena Bay were denied by Senor Maniscal Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A Paris editor sees a shadow of war in the transfer of the American fleet to the Pacific.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday by watching the Olympic Cup golf tournament at Cleveland.

Judge Landis, in Chicago, announced that he would pronounce sentence against the Standard Oil Company in August 3.

Washington received official news that President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, was fitting out gunboats to convey troops to invade Salvador.

Judge McCall denied Howard Gould's application to have stricken from the record certain matter in his wife's suit for a separation.

United States Senator Burnham declared that the plan to send battleships to the Pacific was a very wise one.

New customs regulations adopted by the Treasury Department will remove objectionable features of the present system of examining baggage.

Admiral Yamamoto, the Japanese naval strategist, saw American war ships being built at Quincy Mass.

Harry Orchard, recalled in the Haywood trail, admitted that insanity runs in his family, an uncle having hanged himself in Canada.

Harriman methods in the Union Pacific reorganization and the Chicago and Alton "deal" were condemned in the report of the Interstate commerce Commission.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Desiring to perfect General Porter's proposal on debt collection, South American delegates to the peace conference favor a modification, says a cable from The Hague.

Germany is seriously alarmed at the success of the French war balloon Patrie and the news that France has sixty others stored on the frontier.

Charges that campaign funds were contributed in England for the purpose of obtaining peerages and other honors came up for debate in Parliament.

Scores of persons lost their lives and much damage was done by extensive floods in Germany.

Much interest is shown among the delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague in regard to the approaching discussion of the American proposal retaling to the collection of debts.

London's Stock Exchange was ruled by New York, prices there declining in response to the check to the advance here, says a dspatch.

The trial of the German government's military airship was satisfactorily carried out in secret, acording to a despatch.

Mr. A. B. Lambert, of the Aero Club, of St. Louis, according to a despatch from Paris is making ascents from St. Cloud to gain experience for the international balloon cup race.

Seoul despatches quoted the Corea News, a British owned paper, to the effect that the American fleet should be sent to the Far East at once.

Tokio despatches declared that the Japanese Cabinet is standing on very shaky ground.

It is regarded as certain that the delegates to the peace conference will come to an agreement regarding the delay to twenty-four hours between a declaration of war and the opening if hostilities.

According to an Antwerp despatch the law of desertion has done much to discourage the Belgian stokers' strike.

Seoul despatches reported a state of panic in the Palace, and a fear that the Japanese would take steps to annex the country at once.

English papers in China upheld the right of the Americans to send their fleet to the Pacific.

Count Tornielli, Italian delegate at The Hague Peace Conference, has made a draught of a proposition in regard to bombardments, embodying the American proposals.

SPORTING NEWS.

Beals C. Wright and Karl Behr, American lawn tennis experts, defeated Messrs. Brookes and Wilding in the doubles match of the international series for the Davis Cup.

Glidden tourists on their Eastern run were stuck in the mud in Indiana and a farmer made $54 pulling the cars out with plough horses.

The Belgians defeated Christ Church College of Oxford by a length in the final for the Grand Challange Cup at Henley.

James R. Keene's Cabochon won the Spindrift Stake at the Coney Island Jockey Club course and H. P. Whitney's Dinna Ken won a mile race in 1:392-5, equalling the fastest mile yet run at the meeting.

Jerome D. Travers and E. M. Byers, New Jersey golfers, are the only survivors in the tournament for the national amateur golf championship.

Miss May Sutton, of California, defeated Miss Wilson in the lawn tennis tournament in England for the Welsh championship.

Meadow Brook's Freebooter four defeated the Dedham second poloists in the first match for the Rockaway Hunting Club Cup at Cedarhurst.

Walter J. Travis finished first in the qualifying round for the national amateur golf championship.

NEW ALPINE FEAT.

Difficult Summit of One of the Mountains Achieved.

Geneva, July 16.—Five Swiss Alpinists have conquered the hiterto unclimbed peak of Poncione Cavagnois, in Ticino, which is 9,000 feet high. Many previous attempts failed owing to the precipitousness of the peak, which resembles the Matterhorn.

It will be recalled that the latter defied climbers for generations.

Paris, July 16.—The celebration of the achievement of French liberty war marred by an attempt on the life of President Fallieres. On his return from the military display at the Longchamp racecourse, a man fired two shots at him near the Elysee gardens. Both missed the President.

It is possible that it was the work of anarchists, but it is believed, almost with certainty, that the act was that of a lunatic. The man was immediately arrested.

San Francisco, July 18.—Dr. Edward H. Taylor, in charge of Hastings Law College also acting president of Cooper Medical College was elected Mayor of San Francisco.

PRESIDENT SAYS PEACE

A Manifesto After Visit of Admiral Yamamoto and Japan's Ambassador.

SITUATION DISCUSSED.

Baron and Viscount Aoki Go in Special Car to Oyster Bay Bearing Gift to President.—Japanese Officials Highly Pleased With Result of Interview With Nation's Chief.

New York, July 17.—Following a visit from Admiral Baron Yamamoto and Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, to Oyster Bay, where they had luncheon with him, the President issued a statement in which he spoke of the relations between this country and Japan as satisfactory.

"The President," to quote the words of the manifesto, "had a long interview with Admiral Baron Yamamoto and it was most satisfactory in every way. It simply confirmed what had already been made clear by Ambassador Aoki—the thoroughly good understanding between the two governments and the fundamental friendliness between the two nations."

Captain Kondo, chief aide to the Admiral, presented to the President a small Japanese cabinet of lacquer work, which he had carried to Oyster Bay. The box is of exquisite workmanship, and is inlaid with jade. The token was presented as the personal gift of the Admiral.

Trip in Special Car.

Admiral Yamamoto left the Holland House, where he is staying, and was driven to the Long Island ferry. Captain Kondo carried the present all the way, even declining the invitation of the brakeman on the car to take charge of it until the destination had been reached. When an anxious inquirer referred to the somewhat bulky package the Captain said that it might be luncheon for all he knew, and then smiled broadly.

The trio had a special car on the regular train to themselves. They were attired in long coats and high hats and there was nothing of the official in their appearance. An automobile sent by the President was in waiting for them at the Oyster Bay station, although Mr. Loeb, the President's secretary, was not there to meet them, as had been expected.

The distinguished guests were shown to the automobile by the newspaper men and soon after that they were en route for Sagamore Hill They were received with much cordiality by the President. Among the other guests at luncheon were Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State; Mrs. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan and Herbert Parsons, of New York. Mr. Parsons has been in conference with the President for several days as chairman of the Republican County Committee with regard to the appointment of a postmaster for this city. The luncheon was characterized by a lack of all formality and the Japanese visitors chatted in an animated manner with the Chief Executive and his guests. The Admiral presented the cabinet as a token of his personal regard. It was much admired by the President and by the Americans of the party.

The Admiral later said that any feeling which Japan may have had because of occurrences on the Pacific coast was directed solely against the people of that section, and that there was no possible chance of there being any misunderstanding between the two governments on account of it. He said that he felt that the meeting with the President had done much to remove any possibility of a misunderstanding between the two nations.

LUMBER DEALERS SENT TO JAIL

Pleaded Guilty, Expecting Nominal Fines, and Got Six Months.

Toledo, Ohio July 17.—Twenty-three lumber dealers were sentenced to six months each in the workhouse for violation of the Valentine anti-trust law.

Two bridge men of Cleveland got like sentences here for similar violation of law in this city.

Nine brick manufacturers were fined $1,000 each.

The lumber dealers pleaded guilty under the expectation that only nominal fines would be imposed.

The charge is that of conspiring to pool interests for the prevention of competition. Within ten days the brick men must pay their fines and the costs or go to jail. The lumber dealers get ten days in which to arrange their business affairs before they may begin their sentence at the workhouse.

The defendants are worth in the aggregate perhaps $20,000,000. Having pleaded guilty they have no right of appeal from the sentence.

Slew Man Who Slew His Cat.

Boston(Mass., July 16.—Giuseppe Zeciiola, living in Watertown, was arrested in this city charged with the murder of Charles Reed at Watertown last night. Zeciola, according to the police, confessed to killing Reed, saying Reed had killed his cat. Reed shot a cat which had killed some of his chickens.

152,125 RUSSIANS CAME IN 6 MONTHS.

Immigration Total for Year Was 1,285,349, Breaking All Previous Records.

Washington, July 18.—All immigration records in the history of the country were broken by the returns for the fiscal year of 1907, which ended on June 30 last. The total number of immigrants for the year was 1,285,349, against 1,100,735 for 1906. The increase was about 6 per cent. over the greatest number of immigrants that ever arrived in America heretofore in a single year.

The figures for the entire year have not been completed in detail but it is known that the great majority of the immigrants reached this country in the last six months, the exact number for that period being 743,952, an increase of 10 per cent. over the six months ended June 30 1906. A total of 5,962 arriving immigrants were debarred from admission to the country in the last six months. Of the total arrivals in the last six months 132,185 came from Russia.

1,060,067 PLAGUE DEATHS.

An Appalling Six Months' Total of Victims in India.

London, July 18.—Returns of deaths from the plague in India show the appalling total of 1,060,067 for the six months ended June 30. The monthly total is at present decreasing, however, the death roll for June being placed at 69,064.

The total for the first six months of 1907 already surpasses that for the entire twelve months of 1904, when 1,022,000 persons died. It is the highest ever recorded previous to the present year.

6 KILLED ON SOUTHERN RY.

Passenger Train in Collision Near Johnson City, Tenn.—Many Hurt.

Johnson City, Tenn., July 16.—Six persons met instant death and twenty were injured when eastbound vestibuled train No. 42 on the Southern Railway, was in collision with a swjtch engine a mile west of here. The switch engine was in charge of a hostler, who when he saw the fast passenger train coming toward him reversed his engine and jumped to safety. Scarcely had he done so before the passenger crashed into the light engine with fearful force.

HURLED TO DEATH BY TORNADO

Wind Carries a Man Up 50 Feet and Drops Him to the Ground.

Mitchell, S. D., July 16.—One fatality was reported as a result of a tornado which swept this region. John M. Pease, a populist politician, took refuge from the approaching storm in a grove near his home. The wind carried him fifty feet in the air and dropped him to the ground, terribly crushed. He lived only a few minutes after his children reached his side.

Woman Hangs Below Bridge.

Bloomfield, N. J., July 18.—To escape being run down by an express train on the Lackawanna Railroad bridge between Bloomfield and Watsessing, N. J., a young woman, who refused to give her name, lowered herself on the outside of the bridge and clung to the ties until the train passed by.

The train crew ran back to assist her, but before they could reach her she had raised herself on the bridge and disappeared toward East Orange.

Woman Electrocuted in a Bathtub.

Fort Collins, Col., July 16.—Mrs. Addie Davies, aged thirty-five years, was instantly killed while attempting to turn on an electric light. She had just finished bathing, and while standing in the tub reached up to turn the knob. Her hand being wet, and, standing as she was in the water, contact with the light globe formed a circuit, and a shock of sufficient voltage to kill her resulted.

DENIES SENDING SPIES.

Statement by Japanese Minister of War.

Tokio, July 17.—Gen. Terauchi, the Minister of War, in an interview in regard to the reported arrest of a

GEN. TERAUCHI.

Japanese spy at San Diego, Cal., said:

"There are no Japanese military officers in America except military attaches."

The War Office, the General emphatically declared, has "never instructed any officer or amateur spy to examine American forts."

N. Y. MARKET LETTER

(From our Special Correspondent.)

WHEAT.—Weakness was a conspicuous feature of the local wheat market during the week. Offerings were heavy, with the demand poor as there was little or nothing in the general news of a stimulating nature. Afterwards the demand became more active and the market closed steady.

CORN.—Increased offerings, owing to favorable weather conditions and better crop reports, give corn an easier undertone during the early dealings, but later a firmer feeling developed and the marke t became steady.

OATS.—The market for local spot oats was steady and prices on track unchanged but lower for white, and unchanged for mixed in elevator, with only a moderately active trade.

EGGS.—A sale under the call of 50 cases of western firsts at 17¾c reflects the firm position of the market. The official prices were left unchanged. So few lots of western will pass official inspection that members of the committee do not feel warranted in quoting figures that only represent exceptional quality.

CHEESE.—The price committee held a very short session but made no change in the official quotations. The market is quite firm on fancy full cream cheese, especially small sizes of colored.

LIVE POULTRY.—The demand this week has been of good volume and only two cars were left unsold. There were no changes noted in late prices.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Receipts, 1,133 packages. The demand was of much better volume than usually exists with the windup of the week's business. The tone on fowls was strong, but prices were no higher, the best lots seldom exceeding 14c. Broilers have sold sreely this week, and only odd lots wre left unsold.

WHEAT
July....97⅞ Sept....1.00 Dec...1 03¼

CORN
July....63 Sept....63⅝ Dec....63⅝

OATS.—Mixed, @ 51½a52½c.

MILK
Exchange price for standard quality is 2½c. per quart.

BUTTER
CREAMERY.—Western, extra $ 25a.26
Firsts 24a25c. State dairy, finest a24½

CHEESE
State, full cream..a12½ Small..12¾

EGGS
Jersey—Fancy..a21c State—Good to choice..18a19 Western—Firsts..—a16

BEEVES.—City dres'd. 9a10c.

CALVES.—City dres'd. 9a13c. Country dressed per lb. 7a11c.

SHEEP.—Per 100 lb. $3.50a5.75.

HOGS.—Live per 100 lb. $6.50a6.80

Country dressed per lb. 8¾a9¾c.

HAY.—Prime, 100 lbs., $1.25.

STRAW.—Long rye, 65a70c.

LIVE POULTRY
FOWLS.—Per lb. a14.
CHICKENS.—Spring, per lb., 17a18c.
DUCKS.—Per lb. a13c.
GEESE.—Per lb. a10.

DRESSED POULTRY
TURKEYS.—Per lb. 14c.
FOWLS.—Per lb. 9a13c.

VEGETABLES
POTATOES.—Old bbl., 75ca$1.50.
CUCUMBERS.—Basket, .50c$1.00.
ONIONS.—White, per bbl. $2.25a2.75.
LETTUCE.—Basket, .25ca.50c.
SPINACH.—Barrel, .50ca75c.
BEETS.— per 100 bunches. $2.00a.300.
STRAWBERRIES.— 5a14c.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were irregular, but a late decline failed to wipe out early gains.

More than 8,000,000 bags of coffee were purchased by the Brazilian Province of Sao Paulo, according to the Governor, in the recent campaign for stationary prices.

Though stocks were irregular early they recovered and closed strong.

Alexander McDonald, E. K. Stallo and W. D. Stratton sold a quarter interest in the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City and the Gulf and Chicago roads to a syndicate formed by L. S. Berg.

BASEBALL LEAGUE SUMMARIES.

Standing of the Clubs.

National.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	58	20	.744
New York	46	28	.622
Pittsburg	45	30	.600
Philadelphia	42	33	.560
Boston	33	41	.446
Brooklyn	33	45	.423
Cincinnati	31	47	.397
St. Louis	19	63	.232

American.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	51	26	.662
Cleveland	47	31	.603
Detroit	42	31	.575
Philadelphia	43	32	.573
New York	34	39	.466
St. Louis	31	47	.397
Boston	29	47	.382
Washington	24	48	.333

Earthquake Shakes Utah.

Salt Lake City, July 18.—Distinct earthquake shocks, lasting for about one minute were recorded on the seismograph recently installed at the University of Utah. The disturbance was noted at 11:59 A. M.

INDIAN LAWS AND POLITICS.

Compulsory Educational System Among Choctaws and Chickasaws.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws belong to the same family of Indians and their governments in a large measure are run jointly, although they have separate legislatures, or councils, and seperate chiefs. Every member of the Chic-Chocs tribes, man, woman and child is worth in his own right in the neighborhood of $15,000. This doesn't consist of property given to him, writes a Tishomingo correspondent of the Kansas City Journal, it is property for which he has just as valid a title as that held by any white man to his farm. It came to him by descent.

The only poor people in these two nations are the white men. There are no Indian almshouses. Of course the Indians take good care of their sick and afflicted, but they do not have to provide a poor farm to keep indigent Indians. Their only charges, aside from the afflicted, who pay their way, are the indigent whites. The Indians are very kind to them, they give them employment or look after them if they are unable to work and are in want.

It was the pride of those two tribes that they didn't have a member of school age unable to read and write and figure. They would pick out twenty-four of their brightest young men and women each year and send them to Eastern universities. After finishing their education these young men and women would go back to their tribes and help uplift the rest. Their entire expenses while in the big colleges of the East were borne by the tribal governments. These two nations also had a compulsory school law that has no equal. Every able-bodied child over six years of age had to go to school. There was no way to evade the law. If a parent needed the child to help with the work the nation hired a poor white man to do the work so that the child could stay in school and would pay him out of the tribal treasury. No State in the Union ever developed its compulsory school laws to that high state of perfection, nor has one ever sent its sons and daughters off to college at public expense.

The Chickasaws and Choctaws used to own slaves. They were Southern Indians Indians and for many generations lived in the slave belt. But they were among the first to free their slaves, and after doing that they did something that no white ex-slave owner ever dreamed of doing. To each slave and his wife and child these Indians gave forty acres of land and then put them on their feet so that they could sustain themselves. These freedmen still own their land, and many of them have been able to accumulate enough to educate their children in some of the leading negro colleges of the country.

The Chickasaws and Choctaws, while they accord their freedmen most generous treatment, never mingle with them in a social way. They draw the color line as rigidly as do the Southern whites. Walk into a courtroom and you will see the Indians occupying seats on one side of the aisle and the negroes on the other. The Indians have very rigid laws against intermarrying with negroes. It is absolutely prohibited under a severe penalty of one hundred and fifty lashes on the back. That number of lashes is almost equivalent to the death penalty.

When it comes to politics the Indians are apt. The campaigns are always hot and furious. There is more excitement among them over the election of a chief than there is among the white people over the election of a President of the United States. That is saying considerable when it is taken into consideration that ordinarily the Indian doesn't enthuse very easily. When Chief Johson of the Chickasaws was a candidate for re-election his telephone bill alone amounted to nearly $1,000. On the last day of the campaign rival Indians cut the wires leading to the chief's house, and he had to hire couriers to carry instructions on election day.

The Indians are great on telephones. The territory is a regular network of long distance wires. Most of the Chickasaws and Choctaws have phone services right in their houses, although they may be twenty miles from a town. Chief Johnson himself lives more than ten miles from Tishomingo, the capital of the Chickasaw nation, yet he keeps in constant touch with tribal matters by using his phone. His home is built on the cottage style and would do credit to any of the big cities of the East. It is surrounded by big native forest trees and the yard is a regular flower garden. While Chief Johnson's surroundings at home are above the average of the Chickasaws, yet as a rule they are all well housed and well fed.

Disappearing Paper.

Disappearing paper is a novelty for use by those whose correspondents forget to burn the letters after their utility has ceased. It is steeped in sulphuric acid, dried and glazed, the acid being partly neutralized by ammonia vapor. It falls to pieces after a given time.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of

TIPPING NUISANCE ABROAD

Suggestions to Those Who Would End it Here.

AN ANNOYING CUSTOM

Fees in Europe No longer Voluntary, but Compulsory—Extortion by Servants to Eke out Their Insufficient Wages—Attention Goes to Highest Bidder.

A favorite assertion of those who benefit in one way or another from the tipping nuisance is that "if tips were only regulated by custom here as they are abroad" everything would be lovely. Yet it is the testimony of travellers that tipping is even more of a nuisance abroad than here, says the New York Times.

The regulations of tips means practically that giving is no longer voluntary, but compulsory. One must constantly fee the attendants to secure even ordinary attention. In their efforts to extort gratitudes from travellers European servants even go so far as to mark baggage as a signal for other attendants to neglect and inconvience the tourist who will not pay. Here are some of the experiences of an American who has travelled much:

"While traveling in Russia I purchased a first class sleeper ticket, which of course entitled me to bedclothing, but before I could secure it I was informed by the porter that his wages were very small and he would expect extra payment from me. He even named the amount, and I paid it because there was no other way out of it.

"What would the American traveller think if he met with such treatment on a Pullman car? Yet it is not at all impossible for things to come to such a pass in this country. As it is now, a quarter tip to a porter, or even one of half a dollar, does not signify that he will carry your bag out for you when you reach your destination, because there may be some one else on the car who will hand him a dollar.

"His attention goes to the highest bidder. That is all there is to it. We have already passed the point where we may expect equal treatment in a matter which is plainly a public utility.

"While stopping in the best hotel in St. Petersburg, where the heating arrangement consisted of individual stoves in the rooms, I soon found that I need expect no fire to be built in the morning unless I regularly produced some silver for the porter. I was paying a very high rate for accommodation, but it was absolutely necessary to pay each of the attendants or get practically no service at all.

"On the same floor with me there was a gentleman from New York who had come to Russia to negotiate a big loan of some kind for an American banking house. He had a good many callers and received quite a number of telegrams. Not knowing that it was necessary to pay for each small service he received, there was soon no response to his bell.

"Then he was told that if he wanted his telegrams to reach him promptly he had better remember that working people in Russia were very poor and usually large families to provide for. The hint was so broad that it was really in the nature of a command, and he obeyed it.

"While there are undoubtedly few managers of American hotels who would countenace such a high handed proceeding as this, it is nevertheless true that we are drifting in that direction. Any one who lives in our big hotels for any length of time without tipping the servants will certainly find himself more or less neglected.

"When you take a compartment on a train in India the attendant merely writes your name on a card hanging by the door. Until I learned to get there first and take no chances by leaving my place, I have had more than one late comer bribe the conductor to substitute his card for mine.

"Once, when I was sick in Hongkong, China, a number of chairbearers were employed to carry me to a steamer waiting in the harbor. Just as the start was about to be made a heavy shower came up.

"The coolies had been engaged to carry me at their own price, but knowing my condition and my anxiety to reach the steamer they took advantage of the situation to extort more money from me. They planked me down in the rain and began to barangue with the porter from the hotel who had hired them.

"As the whistle of the steamer blew the last call in the harbor below I was regaled with the liveliest kind of fist fight over the question of the violated contract.

"It is a pity to think that the capable, self-respecting, prosperous American who works for his living in one form or another may eventually fall to such a plane, but there can be no doubt that those of our workers who consent to take chance tips for their pay instead of a regular salary will ultimately lose in both compensation and self-respect. In the long run neither the people who give tips nor those who receive them benefit by the practice, because employers step in and reduce the pay of their employees, thus making themselves the actual beneficiaries of the public's generosity."

Do You Think For Yourself?

Or, do you open your mouth like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you?

* * * * *

When a woman, an intelligent thinking woman, in need of relief from weakness, nervousness, pain and suffering, then it means much to you that there is one tried and true honest medicine of KNOWN COMPOSITION, sold by druggists for the cure of woman's ills.

* * * * *

The makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible indorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, *in plain English*, on every bottle-wrapper.

* * * * *

The formula of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will bear the most critical examination of medical experts, for it contains no alcohol, narcotics, harmful, or habit-forming drugs, and no agent enters into it that is not highly recommended by the most advanced and leading medical teachers and authorities of their several schools of practice. These authorities recommend the ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of exactly the same ailments for which this world-famed medicine is advised.

* * * * *

No other medicine for woman's ills has any such professional endorsement as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received, in the unqualified recommendation of each of its several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. Is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration?

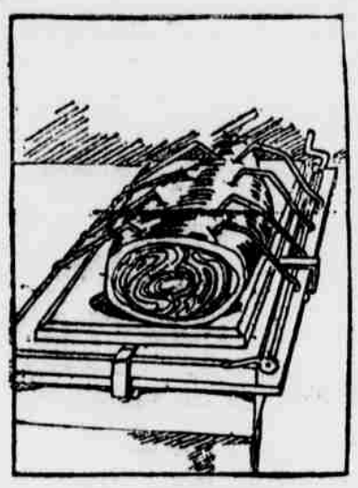
* * * * *

A booklet of ingredients, with numerous authorative profesional endorsements by the leading medical authorities of this country, will be mailed *free* to any one sending name and address with request for same. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PRACTICAL MEAT HOLDER.

Contrivance Which Renders Carving an Easy Matter.

A practical and very useful device is a meat holder, the invention of a Texas man. Almost everybody is more or less familiar with the difficulties attending the carving of a ham or other large piece of meat. The object of the meat holder shown in the illustration is to overcome these difficulties and render the carving an easy matter. The base consists of a wooden platter, which can



HOLDS MEAT FIRMLY.

be readily washed. It is made large enough to accomodate an ordinary ham. Along two opposite sides are shafts on which are securel a number of pointed clamps. The latter are operated by means of a lever at the end of one of the shafts. After the piece of meat has been placed on the platter the holders are tightly clamped in position. The carver is thus able to use both hands freely and cut the meat to best advantage.

HANDWRITING OF AUTHORS.

Dicken's Blue Ink and Paper—Byron's Copy and Erasures.

An interesting study is the handwriting of authors, as it indicates to a greater or less degree their personal temperaments.

Longfellow wrote a bold, open backhand, which was the delight of printers, says the Scientific American. Joaquin Miller writes such a bad hand that he often becomes puzzled over his own work and the printer sings the praises of the invention of the typewriter.

Charlotte Bronte's writing seemed to have been traced with a cambric needle, and Thackeray's writing, while marvellously neat and precise, was so small that the best of eyes were needed to read it. Likewise the writing of Capt. Marryat was so microscopic that when he was interrupted in his labors he was obliged to mark the place where he left off by sticking a pin in the paper.

Napoleon's was worse than illegible, and it is said that his letters from Germany to the Empress Josephine were at first thought to be rough maps of the seat of war.

Carlyle wrote a patient, crabbed and oddly emphaized hand. The penmanship of Bryant was aggressive, well formed and decidedly pleasing to the eye; while the chirography of Scott, Hunt, Moore and Gray was smooth and easy to read but did not express distinct individuality.

Byron's handwriting was nothing more than a scrawl. His additions to his proofs frequently exceeded in volume the original copy, and in one of his poems, which contained in the original only four hundred lines, one thousand were added in the proofs.

The writing of Dickens was minute, and he had a habit of writing with blue ink on blue paper. Frequently erasures and interlineations made his copy a burden to his publishers.

CHEAP BOOKS!

To close out an estate a private library is for sale. It includes

HISTORIES, THE POETS, NOVELS, BIOGRAPHIES, BOUND MAGAZINES, RELIGIOUS WORKS, and many miscellaneous books.

There are about 300 volumes, and have been divided into lots at

5c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 50c. and $1 per book.

Set of 3 Books that Cost $3.75 now $1

Set of 5 Books that Cost $20 now $5

Very Cheap, and a Rare Chance to get

Good Books at a Nominal Price!

GEO. E. ELWELL, Agent.

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
TEN-DAY EXCURSIONS TO
Atlantic City, Cape May,
Angesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon
NEW JERSEY

Thursdays, July 11 and 25 and August 8 and 22, 1907.

$4.60 Round Trip — Via Delaware River Bridge.
$4.50 Round Trip — Via Market Street Wharf

Tickets good going on trains leaving East Bloomsburg at 8:25 a. m., or 11:47 a. m., to Philadelphia; thence on regular trains to all resorts named.

TICKETS GOOD RETURNING WITHIN TEN DAYS.

For full information consult nearest Ticket Agent,

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

7-18-25; 8-1-8-15

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
FIVE-DAY EXCURSIONS TO
Atlantic City, Cape May,
Anglesea, Widwood, Holly Beach Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon
NEW JERSEY

Sundays, July 14 and 28, August 11 and 25, 1907.

$4.60 Round Trip — Via Delaware River Bridge.
$4.50 Round Trip — Via Market Street Wharf.

Tickets good going on regular trains from East Bloomsburg to Philadelphia; thence on regular trains to all resorts named.

Tickets good returning until the following Thursday inclusive

For full information consult nearest Ticket Agent.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

18-25; 8-1-8-15-22

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO
NIAGARA FALLS

July 24, August 7, 21, September 11, 25, and October 9, 1907.

ROUND-TRIP RATE **$6.90** FROM EAST BLOOMSBURG

Tickets good going on train leaving 11.47 a. m., connecting with SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cors, Dining Car, and Day Coaches running via the

PICTURESQUE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY ROUTE

Tickets good returning on regular trains within TEN DAYS. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.

Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Statement of Bloomsburg School District for the Year Ending June 5th, 1907.

L. M. Sleppy, Collector, Dr.

To balance on Duplicate—1904		$ 1459.03
Cr.		
By amount paid Treasurer	$ 1073.38	
By 5 per cent. commission	56.49	
Balance on duplicate	329.16	
		1459.03

L. M. Sleppy, Collector, Dr.

To balance on duplicate—1905		5661.02
Cr.		
By amount paid Treasurer	3573.62	
By 5 per cent. commission	188.08	
Balance on duplicate	1899.32	
		5661.02

L. M. Sleppy, Collector, Dr.

To duplicate of 1906		20915.66
Cr.		
By amount paid Treas. in 60 days	12529.40	
By 5 per cent. discount	672.90	
By 2 per cent. commission	255.70	
		13458.00
		7457.66
By amount paid Treas. in 6 mo.	1331.92	
By 5 per cent. commission	70.12	
By returns to County Comm'rs	7.84	
		1409.88
		6047.78
To 5 per cent. penalty added		302.39
		6350.17
By amount paid Treasurer	728.07	
By 5 per cent. commission	38.32	
Balance on duplicate	5583.78	
		6350.17

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation for year ending June 1906	5407.81
From Collector including taxes of all kinds	19236.89
From proceeds from loans since last report	4405.50
From amount from tuition	18.00
From Fines collected by Justice Jacoby	25.00
From exchange of books	36.28
From amount from supplies sold	13.99
	29142.97

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers Salaries	15074.09
Teachers attending County Institute	304.02
Directors association	10.00
Secretary's salary	240.00
Insurance	148.00
Other expenses	246.21
Text Books	1429.03
Light, fuel, water, etc.	1248.29
Repairs, material, furniture and painting	1365.59
School supplies other than text books	1148.38
Express, freight and hauling	57.39
Printing	121 80
Janitor's salaries	1105.00
Balance due Treasurer	238.30
Temporary loans paid	1990.00
Bonds redeemed	2500 00
Coupons paid	1379.25
Treasurer's commission	507.21
Cash on hand	30.41
	29142.97

Library Fund Dr.

To balance from former years		89.03
Cr.		
By amount paid for books	30.09	
Balance in funds	58.94	
		89.03

INDEBTEDNESS.

Bonded debt last report	34600.00
Bonds paid	2500.00
Bonds outstanding	32100.00
Orders discounted	4500.00
Total indebtedness	36600.00

ASSETS.

Balance on duplicate—1904	329.16
Balance on duplicate—1905	1899.32
Balance on duplicate—1906	5583.78
Cash on hand	30.41
Liabilities exceed assets	28757.33
	36600.00

F. B. HARTMAN, Secretary. J. H. MERCER, President.

We the undersigned Auditors of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., have examined the books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer of the School Board and find them correct.

A. H. STROH,
JOS. L. TOWNSEND,
P. H. FREEZE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah E. Johnson, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Sarah E. Johnson, late of the township of Pine, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to John R. Herring, residing at No. 51 Church street, in the city of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

JOHN R. HERRING,
Admr. of Sarah E. Johnson, deceased.
No. 51 Church St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa
Clinton Herring, Attorney. 7-4-6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Johnston, late of the Town of Jerseytown, Columbia County, Pa., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Johnston, late of the Town of Jerseytown, deceased, have been granted to William C. Johnston, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

WM. C. JOHNSTON, Executor.
6-13-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jacob E. Welliver, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

WILLIAM KREAMER,
B. F. ZARR, Attorney. Administrator Bloomsburg Pa.

Professional Cards.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building 2nd Floor
Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Ent Building, Coust House Square.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW.
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wirt's Building.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts.
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
I Orangeville Wednesday each week

A. L. FRITZ.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND EAL ESTATE AGENT
Office in Townsend's Building
Bloomsburg, Pa,

N U. FUNK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Ent's Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

SADE T. VANNATTA
(Successor to C. F. Knapp)
GENERAL INSURACE
Office 238 Iron St., Bloomsburg, Pa
Oct. 31, 1901. tf

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE and REALESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS.
N. W. Corner Main and Centre Sts.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all loses promptly adjusted and paid at their office.

DR. W. H. HOUSE
SURGEON DENTIST
Office Barton's Building, Main below Mark
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All styles of work done in a superior manner
All work warranted as represented
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted
Open all hours during the day

DR. M. J. HESS
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Crown and bridge work a specialty
Corner Main and Centre streets
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Columbia & Montour Telephone connection

J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours 10 to 8 Telephone

J. S. JOHN M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office and residence, 410 Main St.
7-30-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office :—Ent building, 11-28-99

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' uilding over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, 80 rooms hot and cold water and all modern conveniences.

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, 50 rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wines and liquors. First-class livery attached.

MONTOUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE
EYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 5.30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
Fire Insurance Agent.
Represents twelve of the strongest companies in the world, among which are
Franklin of Phila. Penn'a., Ph
Queen, of N. Y. Westchester, N. Y.
North America, Phila.
Office: Clark Building, 2nd Floor

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1907

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 15, 1907.

The palpable purpose of the Republican machine is to make a campaign of false pretense and bluff Sheatz through as a reformer. The Philadelphia *North American* has undertaken to manage this mendacious enterprise and will probably spare neither pains nor price in compassing the result. Fortunately, however, the public is finding out the true character of that newspaper. Under the claim of striving for civic improvement it has prostituted its opportunities, perverted facts and mutilated communications. The news sent by correspondents is altered in the office to misrepresent the facts and deceive the public. A publication which thus outrages the ethics of journalism is unworthy of public confidence.

In pursuance of this plan of false representation the *North American* in a recent issue editorially declares that Mr. John O. Sheatz, the machine Republican candidate for State Treasurer, "did more real, intelligent work than any other man to make the pension bill effective." As a matter of fact when the pension bill came to the House Committee of which he was Chairman, he took a copy of it to Philadelphia and employed every possible expedient to crystalize public sentiment against its passage. He even induced machine Republicans to make absurdly large estimates of the amount of money that would be required to carry its provisions into effect and succeeded in getting statements as high as fifteen million dollars.

The claim that Mr. Sheatz was influenced to increase the amount of the appropriation from one to six million dollars by the belief that the lesser sum would be inadequate is preposterous in view of the record of the Appropriations committee. It made appropriations aggregating about $92,000,000 when the revenues under the most favorable conditions would hardly reach $52,000,000. In other words in the work of the Committee of which he was Chairman and in which he was the potent force, there was an entire absence of business intelligence and not even a symptom of business instinct. The committee was simply used as an electioneering agency to promote the nomination of John O. Sheatz for State Treasurer.

MR. SHEATZ AND THE PENSION BILL.

The history of the Soldiers' pension bill and the relations of Mr. Sheatz to that measure may be easily and briefly summarized. It was introduced into the Senate by J. Henry Cochran, who may have under-estimated the amount of the appropriation necessary. It passed the Senate without amendment or alteration and went to the House Committee on Appropriations of which Mr. Sheatz was chairman. Mr. Sheatz made no public protest against it. He probably thought that the amount named was too small for it was his policy to make all appropriations as big as possible. But privately he talked against it and proposed the increase, not to compel the Governor to veto it exactly, but in the expectation that the Senate would not concur and it would thus be defeated.

The bill was from the beginning a thorn in the Republican machine flesh. "It puts the party in a hole," those grafters lamented, "but we can't afford to defeat it." If it passes, they continued, additional revenues or cutting other appropriations will be necessary. The corporations didn't want additional taxes and nobody wanted to cut the other appropriations. The alternative was to "load down" the pension bill so as to force disagreement between the Houses or compel an executive veto. Mr. Sheatz managed the processes. He would have preferred the disagreement method of strangling the bill but was compelled to be content with the veto form of execution. Both processes were dishonest and disreputable. But they were characteristic.

After the adjournment of the Legislature Mr. Sheatz came here to confer with the Governor with respect to cutting or killing appropriation bills. The bungling committee had passed appropriation bills aggregating $92,000,000 and the revenues would scarcely reach $52,000,000. There was a difference of $40,000,000 to be reconciled by one method or the other. What did Mr. Sheatz suggest? Did he propose to cut down the unconstitutional and consequently invalid appropriations to private institutions in Philadelphia? Not on your life. He promptly recommended the veto of the Soldiers' pension bill and that was done. Therefore every veteran of the Civil War and every friend of those veterans has a just grievance against John O. Sheatz.

HIS RELATION TO REVENUE BILLS.

The *North American*, in pursuance, further, of its scheme of false pretense, alleges that Mr. Sheatz laid the fact that the revenues were insufficient to meet the requirements of the pension bill "before the members of the House and the people at large in such a way as to create the sentiment which impelled the introduction in the House of measures to raise the money needed to pay the pensions." That is absolutely and unequivocally false. Nearly all the revenue bills were introduced by Mr. Creasy and other Democratic Representatives and were not even induced by the pension bill. The purpose was to increase the revenues of the State in order that greater sums might be turned back for local uses.

Most of the revenue bills which passed the House during the recent session had been introduced during the sessions of 1903 and 1905 and so far from Mr. Sheatz helping them along he voted against them. During the session of 1907 he didn't introduce a single revenue bill, didn't open his mouth to speak in favor of any revenue bill and didn't even vote for the more important of those measures. The machine to which he had bargained away his body and soul was opposed to all the revenue bills and while he maintained an attitude of "masterful inactivity," it is safe to say that he was against the increase of revenue and would have voted against all the bills if his vote had been necessary to compass their defeat.

The truth of the matter is that the machine which compelled the Finance Committee of the Senate to stifle the revenue bills permitted Mr. Sheatz to support them for party expediency. There was no use in putting the onus of defeating such legislation on the popular branch of the General Assembly which contained a two-thirds Republican majority, when it could be accomplished secretly, expeditiously and effectively in the Finance Committee of the Senate. Penrose may not be gifted with the cunning of Quay, or the craftiness of some others, but he isn't a born idiot. He has some knowledge of the art of pulling the wool over the eyes of the public and the way he managed that little matter would indicate some of the qualities of an expert.

UNFITNESS FOR TREASURER REVEALED

As Chairman of the House Committee an Appropriations Mr. Sheatz revealed his absolute moral and mental unfitness for the office of State Treasurer. He used the office in part to serve the machine and in part to serve himself. Both purposes were contrary to public policy and inimical to popular interests. He supported absurdly exorbitant appropriations because it made him popular with those who were asking the favors. His predecessor in the office, J. Lee Plummer, adopted the opposite course. He tried to cut down the appropriations to the minimum with the result that his associates in the Legislature hated him and the machine managers were subsequently compelled to force his nomination for State Treasurer. On the other hand Sheatz was generous to the measure of profligacy and his colleagues in the House demanded his nomination. It was a waste of energy, of course, for the machine was for him. But the condition served to fool a good many people and there are some even yet who imagine that Penrose was coerced into supporting Sheatz.

There has never been anything more absurd. Penrose controlled the convention which nominated Sheatz as completely as he dominated those which nominated Plummer and Stuart. In fact he had a more complete mastery of the convention this year, for he selected the presiding officer, made the platform and named the Chairman of the State Committee without even a whimper of dissent or protest. If he had been opposed to Sheatz that gentleman would have had no more chance for the nomination than the principal officer of the A. P. A. has to succeed to the throne of the Pope of Rome. Sheatz was Penrose's candidate and he is Penrose's man. If he is elected the office will be used to promote Penrose's return to the Senate as certainly as it was used during the administration of Haywood, Beacom and Barnett in the interest of Quay.

G. D. H.

Up to the present the auditor general's report for 1905 has not been published from the State printing office, and it is said that work is now being done on the index, and it will be some time before the volume is issued. The report for 1906, which was sent to the state printer last May, is not yet in type, and may not see the light before next fall. Both reports have been awaited with a great deal of interest for the reason that they contain the items of money paid the contractors who "trimmed" the capitol and the exact dates when the money was paid.

Seven bushels of wheat in a pile looks rather large for the average person to eat, yet the per capita consumption of wheat for the year 1907 is estimated by the statisticians of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor at that figure for this year. In 1901 we were satisfied with about four bushels apiece in the United States.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In Re Estate of George W. Supplee, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to pass upon exceptions filed to the supplemental account of H. G. Supplee, surviving executor of the estate of George W. Supplee, deceased, to ascertain the fund in the hands of said Executor for distribution, and to make distribution thereof to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Ent Building in the Town of Bloomsburg, aforesaid, on Friday, the 19th day of July, 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested may appear and present their claims or be forever after debarred from coming in upon said fund.

H. MONT. SMITH,
Auditor.

6-26-ta.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has surpassed all other medicines, in merit, sales and cures.

Its success, great as it has been, has apparently only just begun.

It has received by actual count more than 40,000 testimonials in two years.

It purifies the blood, cures all blood diseases, all humors and all eruptions.

It strengthens the stomach, creates an appetite and builds up the whole system.

It cures that tired feeling and makes the weak strong.

In usual liquid form or in chocolated tablets known as **Sarsatabs.** 100 doses $1.

GRAVEL CURED

(Philadelphia, Penn., Item.)

A healthier, heartier, happier man than John J. Neill, of 2437 North 8th St., Philadelphia, could not be found in a day's search. The fact that he is still alive is a constant wonder to his friends.

Several years ago he began to suffer indescribable miseries from stone in the bladder. An eminent physician in Philadelphia told him that a surgical operation was necessary. So much did he dread the result, for if unsuccessful it meant death, that he put off the evil day as long as possible. While in this frame of mind, he heard of

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Although disheartened, he bought a bottle of it, and within a month had experienced beneficial results, and before he had finished the third bottle, the gravel was completely dissolved and his sufferings at an end.

Mr. Neill feels that he owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N.Y., and for disorders of the bladder and urinary organs. He says: "it will effect a cure if one is possible."

Favorite Remedy is prescribed with unfailing success for rheumatism, dyspepsia constipation, and nerve troubles in which it has cured many that were considered beyond the aid of medicine. All druggists, $1.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD GOODS!

There will be sold on the premises of Mrs. William Elwell on Third street near West on

SATURDAY, JULY 20th, 1907,

at 1:00 o'clock p. m. The following personal property:

4 Walnut Bedroom Sets,

consisting of bureau, bedstead and wash stand, with marble tops, Mattresses, bedsprings, bolsters, bedroom chairs, rockers,

1 PARLOR SET

of sofa and six chairs, 1 settee, 1 large sofa,

GILT PARLOR MIRROR,

5 marble top tables, rustic rocker, brackets, pictures, vases,

WALNUT SIDEBOARD,

6 walnut dining chairs, 1 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine,

1 EXTENSION DINING TABLE, 18 FEET,

Hall hat rack, gilt mirror, curtains, curtain poles, window shades, 1 feather tick, walnut commode,

SILVERWARE

including Dinner caster, breakfast caster, pickle caster, baking dish, butter dish,

GLASSWARE, 1 CHINA DINNER SET,

stoneware, chamber sets, carpets, towel racks, refrigerator, Walnut Mirror on standard, grindstone, lawn mower, garden tools, Kitchen utensils, and many other articles.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. S. WILLIAMS & SON, Auctioneers.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Agent.

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FROM MILES AROUND.

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of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

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